

UNIV. OF
THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE
WESTERN WORLD
AN OUTLINE SYLLABUS

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D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
NEW YORK : 1921 : LONDON

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When history is seen to be more than a succession of dramatic events, of wars and crises, an embodiment, rather, of the long life-story of social and political adjustment to ideals through changing environment, a process affecting every generation and linking the common things of daily life to the great purposes of national development, then the story of our achievement will be seen to have a different content and a more practical bearing than the epic which time and the careless memory of men have offered as its substitute.—JAMES THOMSON SHOTWELL.

FOREWORD

THIS syllabus seeks to organize material dealing with the history of western society according to one of the possible lines of attack which may be made by the so-called "new history." It is not the place here, even if space allowed, to attempt a justification of the recent developments in the direction of historical synthesis. For a discussion of this topic the reader may be referred to the references at the close of the first section of the syllabus. It must suffice in this place to indicate the nature and specific purposes of this outline of social history.

It is, perhaps, generally conceded that the three most significant and promising phases of the new history have been the trend towards intellectual history, to be seen in such works as those by Gomperz, H. O. Taylor and Merz; the rise of interest in the history of science and technology, led by such natural scientists as Dannemann, Duhem, Mach, Singer and Sarton rather than by professional historians; and the synthesis of economic, social, and political history, which has been forwarded by such writers as Maitland, Green, Zimmern, Dill, Lamprecht, Schmoller, Rambaud, Blok, Turner, McMaster, Shotwell, Shepherd, Becker, and Veblen. Indeed, some students of historical causation and interpretation hold that these three lines of approach constitute a logical and sequential organization of the vital forces and influences in cultural development. The general intellectual conditions prevailing in any age determine the possible degree of progress in science and technology. The status of science and technology is the basic factor creating the prevailing type of economic institutions, which, in turn, produce the general complex of social institutions and the political, legal, and other resultant institutions. Though it must probably be conceded that no one set of institutions or forces is wholly causal or entirely derivative, yet it is the belief of the writer that the above conception of the sequence of historical causation is essentially the correct one, and that which should guide and determine the desirable arrangement

of the newer history and the general plan of coöperation among its exponents.

A synthesis of the field of intellectual history has been provided in the syllabus of an American pioneer in this line of work—perhaps the most original and stimulating teacher in this type of historical investigation, James Harvey Robinson. His *Outline of the History of the Intellectual Class in Europe*, the first edition of which appeared in 1911, has been the guide and inspiration of most subsequent American students of intellectual history. A new and enlarged edition, entitled *The History of the Western European Mind*, was prepared by the present writer under Professor Robinson's supervision in 1919. While no comparable outline of the history of science exists, a remarkable classified guide to research in this field has been supplied by such bibliographies as those by Dr. Aksel G. S. Josephson, and contemporary progress is indicated in such periodicals as *Isis*, *Scientia*, *Science*, and *Science Progress*. This is a field which must be left to the natural scientists until historians have developed more interest in it and have better familiarized themselves with the data and conclusions of natural science.

In the attempt to work out a synthesis of economic and social factors in cultural progress Professor James Thomson Shotwell occupies a position analogous to that held by Professor Robinson in promoting the study of intellectual history. This syllabus is the outgrowth of the stimulus to work in this field aroused in Professor Shotwell's course on the social history of Europe. In 1916, at Professor Shotwell's invitation, the writer prepared a syllabus for use in connection with this course. On account of the entry of the United States into the World War and the disruption of Professor Shotwell's academic work at Columbia, this syllabus was never printed. In the meantime, the writer came under the influence of a number of other stimulating teachers and writers in this field, including the Boas school of critical and analytical anthropologists, Professors E. A. Hooton and E. F. Gay of Harvard University, W. R. Shepherd and Munroe Smith of Columbia University, C. A. Beard, Thorstein Veblen, W. C. Mitchell, and Leo Wolman of the New School for Social Research, and, above all, James H. Breasted of the University of Chicago. An active interest in sociology, particularly in the writings and teaching of Franklin H. Giddings, also contributed much to further work along this line. An opportunity developed at Clark

University to give a course on social history on a much more extensive scale than that attempted by Professor Shotwell in his course at Columbia. The present syllabus combines the original stimulus from Professor Shotwell, the other academic influences just enumerated, and the experience gained in teaching the course according to the more extended program.

The syllabus has been prepared especially for students of social history, and it is hoped that it will serve as a modest addition to the various forces and influences which are arousing an ever greater interest in this type of historical work. While designed for use in a course extending over a two-year sequence, there is no reason why the material could not be presented in a profitable manner in a course meeting three hours per week during an academic year. Many will doubtless contend that however interesting the project here outlined may be, it is too extensive to be handled by a single teacher. While coöperative work would, naturally, be more helpful here than in a more restricted field, there can be no doubt that a properly prepared teacher can, by concentrating on essentials and by mastering the best syntheses of special periods, present this material in an effective and accurate manner. The history of historiography has abundantly proved that blurred historical perspective and grotesque inaccuracies in generalization have been more often produced by narrow specialization in a restricted field than by efforts at a broad synthesis of history.

While worked out primarily for historians, the syllabus has been constructed in the hope that it will prove equally helpful to historical sociologists, and to students of historical and institutional economics who have followed the lead of Schmoller, Sombart, Hobson, and Veblen. The subject matter to be handled is much the same in all these fields and the emphasis and interpretation can be determined by the teacher in the manner most adapted to the particular line of analysis. The references have been made comprehensive enough to meet the needs of these three fields. The outline may also prove useful to general readers whose interest in historical synthesis has been aroused by Mr. Wells' *Outline of History* or other comparable works.

No attempt has been made to append to each section a pendants-
ically complete list of references, including monographs in all modern languages. Rather, the effort has been made to select, with the help of experts, those introductory treatments in English

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which most clearly and authoritatively present the essential facts of social history. Those who desire to go further can do so by consulting the references and bibliographies in these works.

Realizing that the field covered is a vast one, the writer has availed himself of the courteous assistance of leading experts in every special field covered by the syllabus. Appropriate sections have been read and criticized by Professor Robert H. Lowie of the Museum of Natural History, New York City, Professor Ernest A. Hooton of Harvard University, Professor James H. Breasted of the University of Chicago, Professor Haven D. Brackett of Clark University, Professor W. L. Westermann of Cornell University, Professor Austin P. Evans of Columbia University, Professor W. C. Abbott of Harvard University, Professor Carl Becker of Cornell University, and Professor Leo Wolman of the New School for Social Research, New York City. These specialists have not only made many useful suggestions and criticisms, but have also saved me from many embarrassing errors in matters of detail and have given that assurance of reasonable accuracy which can only come from expert criticism in advance of publication.

The writer also desires to acknowledge the assistance gained from several excellent syllabi: G. W. Botsford's *Syllabus of Roman History*, G. L. Burr's *Outline of Studies in the History of the Middle Ages*, L. J. Paetow's *Guide to the Study of Medieval History*, and Edward M. Earle's *Outline of Modern History*.

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THE SOCIAL HISTORY
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PART I

PROLEGOMENA TO SOCIAL HISTORY

I. Nature of the Course.

1. Nature and problems of history.
2. Contrast of social history with political, military, anecdotal, episodical and biographical history.
 - A. Emphasis on industrial and social institutions because so much neglected in the past.
 - B. No implication of economic determinism.
 - C. A synthesis of human activity in its time relation.
 - D. Essentially a study of the extension of human control over the physical environment.
3. Expansion of the scope and content of history since 1850.
 - A. Remarkable extension of the time element.
 - (1) The chronology of H. G. Wells as contrasted with that of Archbishop Usher.
 - B. The geographic extension of historical interests.
 - (1) Growing concern with extra-European events and influences.
 - (2) Synthetic history progressively becoming world history.
 - (3) Growing conception of the unity of history.
 - C. Scope of historical interests expanded.
 - (1) Buckle's conception as opposed to Freeman's.
 - (2) Lamprecht contrasted with Carlyle and Ranke.

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- (3) Turner's interests as contrasted with those of Rhodes.
- D. The rise of social history.
 - (1) Riehl, Lamprecht, and the German School.
 - (2) Green, Maitland and English innovators.
 - (3) Fustel de Coulanges, Rambaud and French social history.
 - (4) Social history in other European countries.
 - (5) Ferrero and the social history of Rome.
 - (6) McMaster, Turner, Shotwell, Becker, Beard, Veblen, and social history in America.

*Introductory Readings:*¹

- *BARNES, H. E. "The Past and the Future of History," in *The Historical Outlook*, February, 1921.
- BARNES, H. E. "History: Its Rise and Development," *Encyclopedia Americana*, Vol. XIV, especially pp. 250-260.
- BEARD, C. A. *Economic Interpretation of the Constitution*, Chap. i.
- *BECKER, CARL. "Some Aspects of the Influence of Social Problems and Ideas upon the Study and Writing of History," in *Publications of the American Sociological Society*, Vol. VII, 1912.
- BRYCE, VISCOUNT JAMES. *World History*.
- BUCKLE, H. T. *History of Civilization*, Chap. i.
- GIDDINGS, F. H. "A Theory of History," in *The Political Science Quarterly*, December, 1920.
- *GOOCH, G. P. *History and Historians*, Chap. xxviii.
- ROBINSON, J. H. *The New History*, Chap. v.
- SELIGMAN, E. R. A. *The Economic Interpretation of History*.
- SHEPHERD, W. R. "The Expansion of Europe," in *Political Science Quarterly*, 1919.
- *SHOTWELL, J. T. "The Interpretation of History," in *The American Historical Review*, July, 1913.

Suggested Readings:

- BERNHEIM, E. *Lehrbuch der historischen Methode*.
- FLING, F. M. "Historical Synthesis," in *The American Historical Review*, October, 1903.

¹ Books marked with an asterisk are regarded by the writer as furnishing the most satisfactory introduction to the topics covered.

LAMPRECHT, K. *What is History?*

WELLS, H. G. "History for Everybody," in *Yale Review*, July, 1921.

II. Theories of Cultural Evolution.

1. Problem of whether there are laws of social causation and cultural development.
 - A. Law and accident in history.
 - B. Necessity of differentiating between causal factors and conditioning influences.
2. The interpretation of similarities, parallelisms, and repetitions in historical phenomena.
 - A. Danger of a misinterpretation of similarities.
 - (1) Identity may be merely superficial and external.
 - a. Psychic core may be widely different and antecedents quite unlike.
 - (2) The view of the classical anthropologists, Spencer, Tylor, Frazer, Lubbock, Lang, Letourneau Post, Kovalevsky.
 - (3) Basic postulates.
 - a. Unity of the human mind (Bastian).
 - b. Similarities in geographical environment.
 - c. Universality of evolution and uniformity of the development of the stages of culture and institutional growth.
 - C. The theory of cultural diffusion.
 - (1) Anticipated by Tylor and Ratzel, formulated by Graebner and Elliot Smith, and adhered to by Foy, Ankermann, Schmidt and Rivers.
 - (2) Attack on human initiative and theory of independent origins.
 - (3) All parallelisms due to cultural contacts.
 - (4) Geographical and psychological weaknesses of this hypothesis.
 - D. The synthetic or historico-analytical interpretation of cultural evolution.

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- (1) Originated by Franz Boas and Ehrenreich, and developed by Wissler, Lowie, Goldenweiser and Kroeber.
- (2) The "principle of convergence" in cultural development.
 - a. Destructive criticism of universal and uniform evolution.
 - b. Recognition of validity of both independent development and cultural diffusion.
 - c. Necessity of critical historical analysis of cultural similarities.
 - (a) To discover extent of real identity in cultural similarity.
 - (b) Examination of antecedents to ascertain the nature of the evolution of the cultural complex.
- 3. Necessity of a knowledge of the laws of cultural evolution for a proper interpretation of historical material.
 - A. As significant as the laws of historical research.
 - B. Ever-increasing importance as history progresses from anecdotal narrative to synthetic interpretation.

Introductory Readings:

***BOAS, F.** *Mind of Primitive Man*, Chaps. v-vii.

ELLWOOD, C. A. "Theories of Cultural Evolution," in *The American Journal of Sociology*, May, 1918.

GOLDENWEISER, A. A. "Diffusion vs. Independent Development," in *Science*, October 13, 1916.

***GOLDENWEISER, A. A.** "The Principle of Limited Possibilities in the Development of Culture," in *The Journal of American Folklore*, Vol. XXVI.

***GOLDENWEISER, A. A.** *Early Civilization*, Introduction, and Chap. xiii.

***LOWIE, R. H.** "The Principle of Convergence in Culture," in *The Journal of American Folklore*, Vol. XXV.

MORGAN, L. H. *Ancient Society*, Part I, Chap. i; Part III, Chap. vi.

SMITH, ELLIOT. *Primitive Man*.

SMITH, ELLIOT. *Migrations of Early Culture*.

TEGGART, F. J. *The Processes of History*.

TYLOR, E. B. "On a Method of Investigating the Development of Institutions," in *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, Vol. XVIII.

*WISSLER, C. "The Doctrine of Evolution and Anthropology," in *Journal of Religious Psychology*, July, 1913.

Suggested Readings:

GIDDINGS, F. H. *Studies in the Theory of Human Society*.

GRAEBNER, F. *Methode der Ethnologie*.

LOWIE, R. H. *Culture and Ethnology*.

MÜLLER-LYER, F. *History of Social Development*.

MEYER, E. *Kleine Schriften*.

RIVERS, W. H. R. *History of Melanesian Society*, Vol. II.

TEGGART, F. J. *Prolegomena to History*.

III. The Physical Environment and Social History.

1. History of the theories relating to the effect of geographical conditions upon cultural development.
 - A. Origins of these doctrines in the classical period.
 - B. Philosophy of history from Ibn Khaldun and Bodin to Montesquieu and Herder.
 - C. Modern anthropogeography since Karl Ritter.
 - D. Special interpretations of geographic influences.
2. Phases of environmental influences.
 - A. Topography and soil.
 - B. River systems.
 - C. General hydrographic influences.
 - D. Climate, humidity, and weather.
 - E. Alterations and pulsations of climate and the physical environment.
 - F. Transformation of the nature and effect of environmental influences with cultural changes.
 - G. The artificial environment.
3. Human reaction upon the physical environment.
 - A. Progressive adaptation of the environment to human use.
4. Inverse relation between cultural development and degree of environmental influence.
5. The problem of race and environment.

6. Geographical environment as an important conditioning influence rather than a determinant of culture.
7. The geographic setting of the early civilizations.
 - A. Marshes.
 - B. Marsh and up-land.
 - C. Fen and water.
 - (1) Commercial origins.
 - D. Valleys and inclosed plains.
 - E. Hill and plain.
 - F. Protective and strategic locations.
8. The physical environment of Oriental and European civilizations.

Introductory Readings:

*BARNES, H. E. "The Relation of Geography to the Writing and Interpretation of History," in the *Journal of Geography*, 1921.

*BOAS, F. *Mind of Primitive Man*, pp. 159-164.

BRISTOL, L. M. *Social Adaptation*, pp. 105-120.

*CHAPIN, F. S. *Introduction to Social Evolution*, Chap. v.

KOLLER, A. H. *The Theory of Environment*.

*LOWIE, R. H. *Culture and Ethnology*, Chap. iii.

*MARETT, R. R. *Anthropology*, Chap. iv.

*MERRIAM, J. C. "The Earth Sciences as the Background of History," in the *Scientific Monthly*, January, 1921, pp. 5-17.

*MYRES, J. L. *The Dawn of History*, Chaps. i, ii.

TEGGART, F. J. *The Processes of History*, Chap. ii.

TODD, A. J. *Theories of Social Progress*, pp. 157-175.

Suggested Readings:

BRUNHES, J. *Human Geography*.

COWAN, A. *Master-Clues in World History*.

HUNTINGTON, E. *The Pulse of Asia*.

HUNTINGTON, E. *World Power and Evolution*.

MACKINDER, H. J. *Democratic Ideals and Reality*.

MÜLLER-LYER, F. *History of Social Development*.

RIPLEY, W. Z. *The Races of Europe*, Chaps. i, xviii, xix.

SEMPLE, ELLEN C. *The Influences of Geographic Environment*.

IV. Biological Factors in Human Progress.

1. Evolutionary doctrine and the biological heritage of man.
2. Man's place in the biological scale.
3. Physical characteristics and capacities of man.
 - A. Upright frame.
 - (1) Allows better specialization of limbs.
 - B. Better prehensile organs.
 - (1) Rise of "handiness."
 - (2) The hypothesis of man's arboreal origin.
4. Defects of man as an animal.
 - A. A versatile mediocrity.
 - B. Biological defects.
5. Eugenics and the problem of the artificial improvement of man's physical nature.

Introductory Readings:

ELLIOT, G. F. S. *Prehistoric Man*, Chaps. iii, iv.

*KEITH, A. *Man*, Chaps. i, iii, xi, xv, xvi.

*KUNKEL, B. W. "The Disadvantages of Being Human," in *Scientific Monthly*, January, 1920.

*MERRIAM, J. C. "Beginnings of Human History," in *Scientific Monthly*, September, 1919.

Suggested Readings:

HOLMES, S. J. *The Trend of the Race*.

HUXLEY, T. H. *Man's Place in Nature*.

JONES, F. WOODS. *Arboreal Man*.

PARMELEE, M. *The Science of Human Behavior*.

V. The Racial Elements in European History.

1. Current confusion in use of the term "race."
 - A. Race as a physical concept.
 - B. The criteria of race.
2. The "Aryan controversy" and the theory of racial superiority.
 - A. The philologists, the "Romanticists" and Gobineau.
3. The historical origins of the races of Europe.
 - A. Mediterranean race.
 - B. Alpine race.

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- (1) Hypothesis of a Danubian variant.
- C. Baltic or Teutonic race.
 - (1) Probability of a common derivation of Mediterranean and Teutonic.
- 4. Present status of the theory of race superiority.
- 5. Futility of a racial interpretation of national culture.

Introductory Readings:

- *BOAS, F. *Mind of Primitive Man*, Chap. i.
- CHAPIN, F. S. *Introduction to Social Evolution*, Chap. vii.
- LOWIE, R. H. *Culture and Ethnology*, Chap. ii.
- *MARETT, R. R. *Anthropology*, Chap. iii.
- *RIPLEY, W. Z. *Races of Europe*, Chaps. vi, xvii.
- TAYLOR, I. *Origin of the Aryans*, Chap. i.

Suggested Readings:

- DENIKER, J. *The Races of Man*.
- RIPLEY, W. Z. *Races of Europe*.
- ZANGWILL, I. *The Principle of Nationalities*.

VI. Psychological Aspects of Human Progress.

- 1. Adaptation and adjustment as the key to evolution and progress.
 - A. Adaptation as stimulation and response.
- 2. Points of superiority in the original equipment of man.
 - A. More plastic organism better suited for ready adaptation to environment.
 - (1) Superior ability to diversify response to stimulation.
 - B. Better memory for storing sensations and impressions.
 - C. Greater versatility.
 - D. Superior alertness and general "handiness."
 - (1) View that the human brain is "hand-made."
 - E. Greater capacity for imitation and the accumulation of culture.
 - F. Significance of the gregarious instinct.
- 3. Subsequent history of the human race is one of invention and development on the basis of these original characteristics.
- 4. The psychological interpretation of history.

A. The socio-psychic factors in human progress and cultural evolution.

Introductory Readings:

*BARNES, H. E. "Psychology and History," in *American Journal of Psychology*, October, 1919.

BARNES, H. E. "Some Contributions of American Psychology to Modern Social and Political Theory," in *The Sociological Review*, 1921-1922.

GIDDINGS, F. H. *Historical and Descriptive Sociology*, p. 124 ff.

*GOLDENWEISER, A. A. *Early Civilization*, Chaps. ix, xiv.

LAMPRECHT, K. *What Is History?* Chap. i.

LOWIE, R. H. *Culture and Ethnology*, Chap. i.

*ROBINSON, J. H. "Mind in the Making," *Harper's Magazine*, 1920.

*TROTTER, W. *Instincts of the Herd in Peace and War*, pp. 11-41.

WATSON, J. B. *Behavior*, Chaps. ix, x.

*WOODWORTH, R. S. *Dynamic Psychology*, Chaps. iii, iv.

Suggested Readings:

BRISTOL, L. M. *Social Adaptation*.

ELLWOOD, C. A. *Sociology in Its Psychological Aspects*.

MCDougall, W. *Social Psychology*.

THORNDIKE, E. L. *The Original Nature of Man*.

VACCARO, M. A. *Les Bases sociologiques du droit et de l'état*.

VII. Technology and Human Progress.

1. Economic life as determined by technology and the state of industrial arts.
 - A. Interpretation of history in terms of the progress of applied science.
2. The two great technological stages in human progress.
 - A. The age of the Tool.
 - (1) From paleolithic times to the Industrial Revolution.
 - B. The age of the Machine.
 - (1) From the Industrial Revolution onward.
3. Tools as a reflection of human progress.
 - A. Invention as a process of trial and error.

- B. Psychological interpretation of the tool as an aid to man.
- C. The relation between the state of the industrial arts and the psychological development of the race.
 - (1) The instinct of workmanship and its mutations.
- D. Technology as the foundation of the general pattern of human reactions to the environment.
- 4. Technological progress as the basis for chronology and the progress of humanity during the pre-literary age.
- 5. Technology in the social history of the western world.

Introductory Readings:

- *BARNES, H. E. "The Historian and the History of Science," in the *Scientific Monthly*, August, 1920.
- *DEWEY, JOHN. "Interpretation of Savage Mind," *Psychological Review*, May, 1902.
- *ELLIOT, G. F. S. *Prehistoric Man*, Chap. vi.
- *GOLDENWEISER, A. A. *Early Civilization*, Chaps. vii, viii.
- THOMAS, W. I. *Source-Book for Social Origins*, pp. 29-45, 335-373, 426-435.
- *TYLOR, E. B. *Anthropology*, Chaps. viii-xi, xiii.
- VEBLEN, T. *The Instinct of Workmanship*, Chap. i.
- *VEBLEN, T. *The Place of Science in Modern Civilization*, Chaps. i, ii.

Suggested Readings:

- ELY, R. T. *Studies in the Evolution of Industrial Society*, Part I.
- MASON, O. T. *The Origin of Inventions*.
- VEBLEN, T. *Theory of Business Enterprise*, Chaps. ii, ix.
- VEBLEN, T. *The Vested Interests and the State of the Industrial Arts*.

VIII. The Origins and Social Significance of Property.

- 1. Theory of primitive communism.
 - A. Its usual class basis.
 - B. Its irrelevancy in present-day discussion.
- 2. Mystical and religious elements in origins of property.
- 3. Nature and types of property in primitive times.
 - A. Its relation to the prevailing occupations and technology.

4. Laws of inheritance.
5. Property and psychology.
 - A. The "acquisitive instinct."
6. The attitude of the "vested interests" in the light of history and psychology.
 - A. The "acquisitive society."
 - B. The "theory of the leisure class."

Introductory Readings:

HOBHOUSE, L. T. *Morals in Evolution*, Chap. viii.
 *LOWIE, R. H. *Primitive Society*, Chap. ix.
 *McDOUGALL, WM. *Social Psychology*, pp. 322-324.
 SUMNER, W. G. *Folkways*, Chap. iv.
 *TAWNEY, R. H. *The Acquisitive Society*, Chaps. i-v.

Suggested Readings:

HOBSON, J. A. *Work and Wealth*.
 VEBLEN, T. *The Vested Interests*.
 VEBLEN, T. *The Theory of the Leisure Class*.

IX. The Significance of Religion in Social History.

1. *Mana*, or "apprehended but not comprehended power" the basic element in modern theories of religion.
 - A. Codrington's original hypothesis (1891) and its subsequent confirmation.
2. Phases of religious experience (Goldenweiser).
 - A. The thrill from the mysterious the foundation of the emotional side of religion.
 - B. The activational aspect of religion.
 - (1) Magic as the control of this mysterious power.
 - a. Chiefly coercitive, utilitarian and specific.
 - (2) The ritual of worship for the appropriation of the religious thrill and for the placation of spiritual powers.
 - C. The conceptual phase of religion.
 - (1) From animism to systematic theology and apologetic.
3. Theories offered to explain the religious thrill.
 - A. Animistic doctrines.

- B. Durkheim's sociological theory.
- C. Sex psychology and religion.
- D. The psychology of "conversion."
- 4. Stages and processes in the development of religion.
 - A. *Mana*—generalized power; universal vitalization of nature.
 - (1) Stage of *animatism*.
 - B. Differentiation and individuation of spirits.
 - (1) Personification of spirits.
 - (2) Stage of *animism*.
 - C. Classification of spirits.
 - (1) Good and evil.
 - (2) Development of grades or hierarchy of spirits.
 - (3) Evolution of a deity.
 - a. Rare existence of pure monotheism.
 - (4) Cosmic philosophy of good and evil forces.
 - a. Persian dualism.
 - b. Jewish and Christian appropriation of these doctrines.
 - 5. Religion and society.
 - A. Religion as a social bond.
 - B. Religion as a political and military force.
 - (1) Particularly in primitive society.
 - C. Religion and the "vested interests."
 - (1) Plenty of evidence for both the revolutionary and conservative effects of religion.
 - (2) Normal progress of religion from a revolutionary influence to a preservative of the social order.

Introductory Readings:

CUMONT, F. *Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism*.

*FITCH, A. P. *Can the Church Survive in a Changing Order?*

*GOLDENWEISER, A. A. *Early Civilization*, Chap. xii.

*GOLDENWEISER, A. A. "Spirit, Mana and the Religious Thrill," in *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods*, November 11, 1915.

GOLDENWEISER, A. A. "Magic and Religion," in *Psychological Bulletin*, March, 1919. (Consult bibliography.)

MARETT, R. R. *The Threshold of Religion*.

*MARETT, R. R. *Anthropology*, Chap. viii.

*SHOTWELL, J. T. *The Religious Revolution of To-day*, Chap. iii.

*WUNDT, W. *The Elements of Folk-Psychology*, Chap. i.

Suggested Readings:

DURKHEIM, E. *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*.

LEUBA, J. H. *A Psychological Study of Religion*.

RAUSCHENBUSCH, W. *Christianity and the Social Crisis*.

RAUSCHENBUSCH, W. *Christianizing the Social Order*.

SINCLAIR, UPTON. *The Profits of Religion*.

SWISHER, W. S. *Religion and the New Psychology*.

TYLOR, E. B. *Primitive Culture*.

WARD, H. F. *The New Social Order*.

X. The Place of Law in Social History.

1. The nature of law.

A. Law and morals.

B. Law and custom.

C. Leading theories of the nature of law.

(1) Nature school.

(2) Analytical jurists.

(3) Historical school.

(4) Comparative school.

(5) Sociological school.

2. The purpose of law.

A. Protection of individual rights.

B. Maintenance of social order.

C. "Assurance of the conditions of social progress."

(1) Advancing the means for reconciling social and individual interests.

3. The development of law.

A. Law and custom in primitive society.

B. Crime and punishment in primitive society.

C. Evolution of legal concepts and practices.

(1) Evolution of the concept of crime.

(2) Progress of methods for the ascertainment of guilt.

a. Duel, ordeal, compurgation, jury trial.

(3) History of methods of punishing crime.

- D. The law of torts.
- E. Equity.
- 4. Law and society.
 - A. Law as the forceful expression of the social will.
 - B. Law and social progress.
 - (1) Problem of whether law should lead or retard social changes.
 - C. Law and the vested interests.
 - (1) Like religion, law has been identified in history with both progress and reaction.
 - D. The promising tendencies toward sociological jurisprudence.

Introductory Readings:

- *Article "Jurisprudence, Comparative," in *Encyclopedia Britannica*.
- *HOBHOUSE, L. T. *Morals in Evolution*, Chap. iii.
- HOLMES, O. W. *Collected Legal Papers*, pp. 167-202.
- LOWIE, R. H. *Primitive Society*, Chap. xiv.
- MARETT, R. R. *Anthropology*, Chap. vii.
- *POUND, ROSCOE. "Mechanical Jurisprudence," in *The Columbia Law Review*, Vol. VIII, 1908; "The Scope and Purpose of Sociological Jurisprudence," in *Harvard Law Review*, 1911; "The Need of a Sociological Jurisprudence," in *The Green Bag*, Vol. XIX; "A Theory of Social Interests," in *Publications of the American Sociological Society*, 1920.
- *SMITH, MONROE. *Jurisprudence, a Lecture*.

Suggested Readings:

- MERRIAM, C. E. *American Political Ideas*, Chaps. v, vi.
- MYERS, G. *History of the Supreme Court*.
- SMITH, R. H. *Justice and the Poor*.
- TAWNEY, R. H. *The Acquisitive Society*.

XI. The Development of Forms of Social Grouping.

- 1. Importance of social life in the development of civilization.
 - A. Significance of mutual aid and organized coöperation.
 - B. The sociological thesis of the social basis of human evolution and superiority.
- 2. The older theory held by Morgan and the classical an-

thropologists as to the uniform, regular and sequential stages in the evolution of social groups.

- A. Horde, maternal clan, paternal clan, patriarchal kingdom, tribal feudalism, developed feudalism, state.
- 3. Revised views relative to the development of social groups.
 - A. Abandonment of the notions of the sequence and universality of types of social groups.
 - (1) Due to results of detailed intensive study of distinct cultural areas.
- 4. Social bonds.
 - A. Kinship.
 - B. Religion.
 - C. Occupation.
 - D. Culture.
- 5. Chief types of groupings.
 - A. Food.
 - B. Reproduction.
 - C. Protection.
 - D. Crises.
- 6. The State.
 - A. Sociological theory of the state.
 - B. The functional analysis of the state.

Introductory Readings:

- BARNES, H. E. "Some Contributions of Sociology to Modern Political Theory," in *American Political Science Review*, November, 1921.
- *GIDDINGS, F. H. *Principles of Sociology*, Book II, Chap. i.
- *GOLDENWEISER, A. A. *Early Civilization*, Chap. xi.
- *HOBHOUSE, L. T. *Morals in Evolution*, Chap. ii.
- *LOWIE, R. H. *Primitive Society*, Chaps. iv-viii.
- MARETT, R. R. *Anthropology*, Chap. vi.
- *OPPENHEIMER, F. *The State*, Chaps. i, ii.

Suggested Readings:

- COLE, G. D. H. *Social Theory*.
- GUMPLOWICZ, L. *The Outlines of Sociology*, Part III.
- KROPOTKIN, P. *Mutual Aid as a Factor in Evolution*.
- SMALL, A. W. *General Sociology*.

PART II

PROGRESS IN THE PRE-LITERARY PERIOD

XII. The Development of Pre-Literary History.

1. Orthodox view of the appearance of man by creative act on Friday, October 23, 4004 B. C., 9 A. M.
2. Origins of the new geology with Charles Lyell (1797-1875).
 - A. *Principles of Geology*, 1830-1833.
 - B. *Antiquity of Man*, 1863.
 - (1) Progress of Lyell's thought between 1830 and 1860.
3. The growth of prehistoric archeology.
 - A. Medieval interpretations of stone weapons and implements.
 - B. The work of Thomsen in Denmark, 1816-1865.
 - (1) Classification of stone, bronze and iron cultural ages, 1834.
 - C. The explorations of Boucher de Perthes in the Somme valley, 1839 ff.
 - (1) His *De l'Industrie primitive*, 1846.
 - a. Claimed human origin of river drift flints.
 - b. Confirmation of his hypothesis.
 - D. Sir John Lubbock in the "Sixties" classifies the stone age as paleolithic and neolithic.
 - E. Edouard Lartet discovers the upper paleolithic, 1860-1861.
 - F. Gabriel de Mortillet's *Essai de classification*, 1869, lays basis for prehistoric chronology.
 - G. Cartailhac, Breuil, Boule and development of French and Spanish archeology.

- (1) Synchronism of the prehistoric periods of the Somme valley and Belgium.
 - a. Recently established by Rutot.
- H. Déchelette (1908 ff.) and the synthesis of French archeology.
- I. R. R. Schmidt, *Die diluviale Vorzeit Deutschlands*, 1906, synthesizes German archeology.
- J. A. Rutot and the "Eolithic Controversy," 1902 ff.
4. Discovery of skeletal remains of early man.
 - A. Cannstadt cranium, 1700.
 - B. The Neanderthal skull, 1856.
 - C. Cro-Magnon skeletons, 1868.
 - D. The Grenelle skeletons, 1870.
 - E. The Spy crania, 1886.
 - F. Pithecanthropus Erectus, 1891.
 - G. The Heidelberg Jaw, 1907.
 - H. Eoanthropus Dawsoni (Piltdown Man), 1911-1912.
5. Attempt to establish a serial or developmental relationship of these skeletal remains.
6. The habitats of early prehistoric man.
 - A. River beds and caves.
7. Geological setting of these early skeletal remains.
8. Possible correlation of cultural eras with skeletal remains.

Introductory Readings:

HADDON, A. C. *History of Anthropology*, Chaps. iv, viii.

JAMES, E. O. *Introduction to Anthropology*, Chap. i.

*OSBORN, H. F. *Men of the Old Stone Age*, Introduction, pp. 1-47, 130-135.

*SOLLAS, W. J. *Ancient Hunters and Their Modern Representatives*, Chaps. i, ii.

*WELLS, H. G. *The Outline of History*, Vol. I, Book I.

Suggested Readings:

DUCKWORTH, W. L. H. *Prehistoric Man*.

HRDLICKA, A. "The Most Ancient Skeletal Remains of Man," in *Report of the Smithsonian Institution*, 1913.

KEITH, A. *The Antiquity of Man*.

OBERMAIER, A. *Der Mensch der Vorzeit*.

XIII. The Stages, Characteristics and Contributions of the Stone Ages.**1. The eolithic problem.**

- A. Status of the controversy.
- B. Assumed age of this period.

2. The paleolithic age.**A. Periods or subdivisions.**

- (1) Mesvinian, Chellean and Acheulean or "lower paleolithic."
- (2) Mousterian or "middle paleolithic."
- (3) Aurignacian, Solutrean and Magdalenian or "upper paleolithic."
- (4) The Azilian and Tardenoisian, and the transition to the neolithic.
 - a. Criteria on which these divisions of the paleolithic are based.
 - b. The origins of this classification and nomenclature.

B. The habitats of paleolithic man.

- (1) River drift and caves.
- (2) Relation of habitats to climatic conditions and oscillations.

C. The industries of the paleolithic age.

- (1) Hunting and fishing.
 - a. Paleolithic weapons.
 - (a) Importance of fist-hatchet (coup-de-poing).
- (2) The manufacture of stone and bone implements.
 - a. Needles, scrapers, planers, hatchets, spears, knives.
- (3) Sewing of skins for clothing.
- (4) Invention of fire.

D. Basic industries not yet developed.

- (1) No domestication of animals, no agriculture, no pottery.
 - a. Some evidence of the domestication of the dog in the upper paleolithic.

E. Paleolithic art.

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- (1) Skillful chipping and decoration of weapons and implements.
- (2) The remarkable mural art of upper paleolithic caves.
- F. Racial movements in the paleolithic period.
 - (1) Early paleolithic races.
 - (2) Appearance of the Cro-Magnon type.
 - (3) Coming of first round-headed Asiatics.
- 3. The neolithic age.
 - A. Hiatus between neolithic and paleolithic culture and races.
 - (1) Not as great as at one time believed.
 - a. Being gradually eliminated with the progress of archeological knowledge.
 - (2) Migration of races during neolithic age.
 - a. Increasing number of Alpines.
 - B. Cultural periods.
 - (1) Campignian.
 - a. Roughly contemporary with Danish Kitchen-Midden era and the Maglemose culture.
 - (2) Robenhausian.
 - (3) Megalithic (Carnacean).
 - (4) Tripolji culture.
 - a. Transition to the bronze age.
 - C. Advances in material culture.
 - (1) Spinning and weaving.
 - a. Appearance of spindle-whorl.
 - (2) Hand-made pottery.
 - (3) Domestication of animals.
 - (4) Introduction of agriculture.
 - a. Stone mills for grinding grain.
 - (5) Artificial dwellings.
 - (6) Improvement of implements and weapons.
 - D. Habitats.
 - (1) Caves.
 - (2) Pit dwellings (wattle-hut circles).
 - (3) Lake dwellings.

E. Art.

- (1) Decline or disappearance of mural painting.
- (2) Marvelous skill in chipping and polishing stone implements.
 - a. The Egyptian and the Scandinavian neolithic.
- (3) Gigantic stone tombs and monuments.
 - a. Round and long barrows.
 - (a) Megalithic monuments.
 - aa. Menhir.
 - bb. Trilithon.
 - cc. Dolmen.
 - dd. Corridor-tomb.
 - ee. *Alignement*.
 - ff. Cromlech.

F. General cultural advances implied by the above achievements.

- (1) Settled life.
- (2) Coöperative activity, and exchange of commodities.
- (3) Development of property rights and concepts.
- (4) Advanced stage of linguistic progress.
- (5) Religious rites and beliefs.

Introductory Readings:

- *CHAPIN, F. S. *Introduction to Social Evolution*, Chap. iii.
- ELLIOT, G. F. S. *Prehistoric Man*, Chaps. xxi, xxii.
- *JAMES, E. O. *Introduction to Anthropology*, Chaps. ii, iii.
- *MACCURDY, G. G. "The Eolithic Problem," in *The American Anthropologist*, 1905.
- MARETT, R. R. *Anthropology*, Chap. ii.
- *OSBORN, H. F. *Men of the Old Stone Age*, charts and tables on pp. 7, 16, 18, 21, 33, 41, 122; photographs on frontispiece and on pp. 359, 415, 417.
- PEET, T. E. *Rough Stone Monuments and Their Builders*.
- *SOLLAS, W. J. *Ancient Hunters and Their Modern Representatives*, Chap. iii.
- *TYLER, J. M. *The New Stone Age in Northern Europe*, Chaps. iii-ix.
- *WELLS, H. G. *Outline of History*, Chaps. viii-xi.

Suggested Readings:

AVEBURY, LORD. *Prehistoric Times*.
 BÜCHER, C. *Industrial Evolution*, Chaps. i, ii.
 DÉCHELETTE, J. *Manuel d'archéologie préhistorique*, Vol. I.
 MONTELIUS, O. *Kulturgeschichte Schwedens*.
 MUNRO, R. *Lake-Dwellings of Europe*.
 ROTH, H. L. "Primitive Looms," in *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, Vol. XLVI (1916), pp. 284-308.
 SOLLAS, W. J. *Ancient Hunters and Their Modern Representatives*.

XIV. Progress in the Metal Ages.

1. Psychological implications and prerequisites of metal cultures.
2. Status of the primitive smith.
3. Problem of a preceding copper or "eneolithic" age.
 - A. 4000 B. C. in Egypt.
4. The bronze age.
 - A. Problem of the origin and distribution of the bronze culture.
 - (1) Sources of copper and tin.
 - (2) Dates of its migration around the Mediterranean.
 - a. Possibly in Egypt and Babylonia by 3000 B. C.
 - (a) Not widely used in Egypt until the Middle Kingdom.
 - b. Crete about 2600 B. C.
 - c. European periods.
 - (a) 2500-1900 B. C. (including copper period).
 - (b) 1900-1600 B. C.
 - (c) 1600-1300 B. C.
 - (d) 1300-900 B. C.
 - B. Processes involved in preparation of bronze.
 - (1) Probability of origin of bronze from natural ore containing copper and alloys.
 - C. Characteristic implements and weapons.
 - D. Habitats of bronze age.
 - (1) Lake dwellings.
 - (2) Terremare settlements of Po valley.

- (3) Pit villages.
- (4) Cretan and Oriental cultural sites.
- E. General social and cultural progress during the bronze age.
 - (1) Historic civilizations of the bronze age.
 - a. Splendor of bronze age in Crete.
 - (a) The Minoan periods.
 - b. The bronze culture of the near Orient.
- F. Racial movements in the bronze age.
 - (1) Expansion of the Alpines westward and southward.
- 5. The iron age.
 - A. Puzzle as to why it did not antedate bronze age.
 - (1) Far greater technological difficulties in making bronze products.
 - B. Origins and distribution of iron culture.
 - (1) Center of origin.
 - a. Presumably the Hittite country of Asia Minor about 1300 B. C.
 - (2) Rapid circulation into Orient and Mediterranean world in the century and a half following 1300 B. C.
 - a. Slow disappearance of bronze implements, especially in art and religion.
 - (3) Sequence of culture and peoples in Greece and Italy during the iron age.
 - (4) Origins of the iron culture in northern Europe.
 - a. Beginnings of iron working in the Hallstatt area, 1200 B. C. ff.
 - (5) The periods of iron culture in western Europe.
 - a. Hallstatt.
 - (a) Early Hallstatt, 900-650 B. C.
 - (b) Late Hallstatt, 650-500 B. C.
 - b. La Tène.
 - (a) La Tène I, 500-300 B. C.
 - (b) La Tène II, 300-100 B. C.
 - (c) La Tène III, 100 B. C. to A. D.

- C. Revolutionary significance of iron culture for political and military history.
- D. General cultural progress in the iron age.
 - (1) Significance of fibulæ.
- E. Racial movements in the iron age.
 - (1) Celtic occupation of Britain.
 - (2) Racial movements in the historic period.

Introductory Readings: .

- ELLIOT, G. F. S. *Prehistoric Man*, Chaps. xxv, xxvi.
- *GOWLAND, W. "The Metals in Antiquity," in *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, Vol. XLII (1912), pp. 235-287.
- JAMES, E. O. *Introduction to Anthropology*, Chap. v.
- *READ, C. H. *Guide to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age in the British Museum*, pp. 1-36.
- *READ, C. H. *Guide to Antiquities of the Early Iron Age in the British Museum*, pp. 1-30.

Suggested Readings:

- DÉCHELETTE, J. *Manuel d'archéologie préhistorique*, Vol. II.
- DUSSAUD, R. *Les civilisations préhelléniques*.
- MODESTOV, V. I. *Introduction à l'histoire romain*.
- PEET, T. E. *The Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy*.

XV. Summary of Human Progress in Pre-Literary Period.

- 1. The substantial and indispensable material basis for all subsequent culture.
 - A. None of the higher cultural attainments possible without the contributions of this age.
 - (1) Infinitely greater period of time required for this basic culture.
- 2. Psycho-physical characteristics and traits of man laid in this period.
- 3. Brief inventory of cultural progress.
 - A. Progress in economic technique.
 - (1) Hunting and fishing.
 - (2) Pastoral period and domestication of animals.
 - (3) Agricultural origins.

- (4) Textile industry, development of pottery, metal working.

B. Artistic progress.

- (1) Realistic art.
- (2) Chromatic art.
- (3) Some elementary design.
- (4) Remarkable technique in weapon making.
- (5) Beginnings of fine arts in metal working.

C. Origins of language, alphabet, and writing.

- (1) Literary age prepared in pre-literary period.

D. Appearance of religion and ecclesiastical institutions.

E. Development of property, economic processes and law.

F. Development of settled life, artificial habitats, co-operative activity and basic forms of social organization.

G. Substantial distribution of European races as at present.

4. The "Dawn of History."

Introductory Readings:

*BREASTED, J. H. *Ancient Times*, Chap. i.

*MARVIN, F. S. *The Living Past*, Chaps. i, ii.

*MARVIN, F. S. (Ed.). *Progress and History*, Chap. ii.

Suggested Readings:

GIDDINGS, F. H. *Principles of Sociology*, Book III, Chaps. ii, iii.

MEYER, E. *Geschichte des Altertums*, Vol. I.



PART III

THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE NEAR ORIENT

XVI. The Development of Civilization in Egypt.

1. Importance of Egypt in the evolution of European civilization.
 - A. Breasted's view of Egypt as the only area in the western world in which man passed from savagery to civilization.
 - (1) The center for the diffusion of western culture.
 - (2) European culture essentially based on Oriental achievements.
 - B. The contrary view of Solomon Reinach in his *Le Mirage Oriental* (*L'Anthropologie*, Vol. IV (1893), pp. 539-578; 699-732).
 - (1) Striking corrective rather than a convincing demonstration.
 - (2) Subsequent revision of Reinach's views.
 - C. At least Egypt furnishes a recapitulation of the cultural evolution of man from eolithic origins to classical civilization.
2. The geographical setting of Egyptian development.
 - A. Geological history of the Nile valley.
 - B. Fen and water environment of the early delta civilization.
 - C. The massing of the population in the narrow river valley as a factor in social progress (Metchnikoff's theory in his *Les Grands Fleuves Historiques*).
 - D. Ample protection allowing continuity of cultural development.
 - (1) Yet not complete isolation productive of stagnation.

- E. Fertility of the Nile valley making possible an economic surplus.
- F. Situation with respect to the Mediterranean world and the civilizations of western Asia.
 - (1) Position in world trade.
- 3. Racial elements in ancient Egypt.
 - A. Original and basic African or Mediterranean long-headed stock.
 - B. Foreign invaders and immigrants.
 - (1) Mainly Semitic long-heads, but with some round-headed elements from Anatolia.
 - C. The historic persistence of the Egyptian racial type.
- 4. General periods of cultural development.
 - A. The pre-literary period.
 - (1) Paleolithic culture.
 - (2) The highly developed neolithic culture.
 - B. The metal ages.
 - (1) The copper and bronze ages.
 - a. Importance of the copper mines in the peninsula of Sinai.
 - (2) Iron culture.
 - a. Late entry and Asiatic origins of iron culture.
 - (a) Thirteenth century from Hittites.
- 5. Conventional periods of Egyptian history.
 - A. Breasted's divisions.
 - (1) Proto-historic to 3000 B. C.
 - (2) Pyramid age, 3000-2500 B. C.
 - (3) Feudal age, 2500-1580 B. C.
 - (4) The Empire, 1580-1150 B. C.
 - (5) Decline, 1150 B. C. ff.
 - B. Usual political chronology.
 - (1) Predynastic to 3400 B. C.
 - (2) Union of two kingdoms, 3400 B. C.
 - (3) Old Kingdom, 2980-2475 B. C.
 - (4) Middle Kingdom, 2160-1788 B. C.
 - (5) Hyksos' invasion and domination, c. 1675-1575 B. C.
 - (6) Empire, 1580-1150 B. C.

- (7) Decadence, 1150-660 B. C.
- (8) Restoration and revival, 660-525 B. C.
- (9) Foreign control, 525 B. C. ff.

6. Egyptian social groupings.
 - A. Primitive local groups—"Nomes."
 - B. Amalgamation of local groups.
 - (1) Relatively peaceful nature of this process.
 - (2) Importance of practical arts and religion as contrasted with the arts of war.
 - a. Strength of the priesthood.
 - C. Slavery and the "leisure class."
 - D. Social classes in Egypt.
 - E. Political institutions.
 - (1) Local government.
 - (2) The feudal system.
 - (3) Imperial institutions.
 - a. Significance of Hyksos' introduction of the horse and chariot.
7. Industry and commerce.
 - A. Egyptian material culture at the "dawn of history."
 - B. Egyptian agriculture.
 - C. The industrial arts and crafts.
 - D. Egyptian trade and commerce.
 - (1) Its significance in the diffusion of Egyptian culture.
8. Some possible causes of Egyptian decline.
 - A. Decentralization and anarchy in politics.
 - (1) Lack of adaptation to expansion.
 - B. Prestige of priesthood and paralyzing influence of religion and custom.
 - C. Class system and exploitation of lower classes.
 - D. Growth of powerful rivals more efficient and specialized in the arts of war.
9. The transmission of Egyptian culture to Asia and Europe.
 - A. Egyptian commerce.
 - B. Connections with Crete and the Mediterranean world.
 - C. Chronological priority of Egyptian to Cretan and Babylonian civilization.

D. Phœnician adaptations of Egyptian culture.
 (1) Egyptian origin of the Phœnician alphabet.

Introductory Readings:

*BREASTED, J. H. *Ancient Times*, Chaps. ii, iii.
 *BREASTED, J. H. "The Origins of Civilization," in *The Scientific Monthly*, October, 1919, to March, 1920.
 *BREASTED, J. H. "The New Past," in *The University of Chicago Record*, October, 1920.
 CUNNINGHAM, W. *Western Civilization in Its Economic Aspects*, Vol. I, Book I, Chap. i.
 ERMAN, A. *Life in Ancient Egypt*, Chaps. viii, ix, xvii-xix.
 *MYRES, J. L. *The Dawn of History*, Chap. iii.
 USHER, A. P. *Industrial History of England*, pp. 30-34.

Suggested Readings:

BREASTED, J. H. *A History of Egypt*.
 MEYER, E. *Geschichte des Altertums*.

XVII. The Social History of Western Asia in Antiquity.

1. Contrast between the views of Breasted and the Assyriologists with respect to the relative importance of western Asiatic and Egyptian culture.
 - A. Opinions of Winckler, De Morgan, Rogers and others as to the superiority and possible priority of Mesopotamian culture.
 - (1) De Morgan's chronology would make Babylonian culture more ancient than Egyptian.
 - a. Destructive criticism of De Morgan's chronology by Thureau-Dangin.
 - B. Certainty of Babylonian-Assyrian priority and pre-eminence in commercial, legal, military, and imperial administrative achievements.
2. The physical environment of Babylonia and Assyria.
 - A. The "Fertile Crescent."
 - B. Fen and water setting of earliest civilization in delta of Tigris and Euphrates.
 - (1) Great advance of coastline in historic times.
 - C. The river valley situation.

- (1) Variegated geography of this region.
- (2) Trade routes.
- D. Partial protection by northern mountains and southern desert.
 - (1) Less perfect protection than that possessed by Egyptians.
 - (2) Significance of exposure to periodic invasions by desert nomads and mountaineers.
- E. Environmental background of Assyrian militarism and imperial expansion.
- 3. The peoples of Babylonia and Assyria.
 - A. The Sumerians (and Elamites).
 - (1) Possible Mongoloid affinities.
 - (2) Hall believes them to be of Indian derivation.
 - (3) Present evidence indicates their origin in Asia Minor, near Caspian Sea.
 - B. The Semites.
 - (1) Akkadians.
 - (2) Kaldi or Chaldeans.
 - (3) Aramaeans.
 - (4) The Assur Semites or Assyrians.
 - C. The round-headed or Indo-European Kassites and Mitannians.
 - (1) Gradual infiltration of other round-headed "Indo-European" peoples.
 - (2) Effect of conquest, forcible colonization, and recruiting of armies from foreigners.
- 4. Culture eras.
 - A. Stone age.
 - (1) Few traces of even a neolithic age in Mesopotamia.
 - a. Sumerians apparently possessed a copper culture when they occupied southern Mesopotamia.
 - (a) This leads some to assign greater antiquity to Sumerian than to Egyptian metal culture.

B. Metal culture.

- (1) Sumerians possessed copper implements and weapons by 3000 B. C., and perhaps much earlier.
- (2) Introduction of iron culture from Hittites of Anatolia, 1300 B. C. ff.

5. Conventional divisions of Babylonian-Assyrian history.

- A. The Sumerian period, c. 4000 to c. 2750 B. C., and c. 2700 to 2150 B. C.
 - (1) Finally ended by Kassites about 1580 B. C.
- B. First Babylonian period (beginning with Akkadians), c. 2750 (Sargon I of Akkad) to 815 B. C.
 - (1) The extraordinary civilization of the age of the first Sargon.
- C. The Assyrian period, 1125 to 606 B. C.
 - (1) Assyrian origins go back well towards 3000 B. C.
- D. The second Babylonian (Chaldean) period, 606 to 539 B. C.

6. Social classes and social organization among the Babylonians and Assyrians.

- A. The petty early Sumerian city-kingdoms.
 - (1) Struggles and partial amalgamation.
 - a. Highest culture under Gudea of Lagash (c. 2450 B. C.).
- B. The social life and groupings revealed by the Code of Hammurapi (c. 2100 B. C.).
- C. Social classes among the Assyrians.
- D. Society in the Chaldean empire.
- E. Political institutions.
 - (1) Assyrian origins of imperial administrative institutions.

7. Industry and commerce in Babylonia.

- A. Pastoral industry.
- B. Agricultural operations.
 - (1) Irrigation projects.
- C. The practical arts.
 - (1) Importance of the Sumerian introduction of the wheeled vehicle and Kassite introduction of the horse.

- (2) Applied science, arts and crafts in Babylonia.
- (3) Emphasis on the arts of war, especially in Assyria.
- (4) Assyrian exploitation and adaptation of the general culture of the Orient.
 - a. The prototype of the Romans.

D. Commerce and law.

- (1) Economic development evidenced in the Code of Hammurapi.
- (2) Probable superiority of Babylonian commercial institutions over the Egyptian.
- (3) The legal evolution manifest in the great Code.
- (4) Law, religion, and the "vested interests."
 - a. Law and order in Babylonia.

E. Backward economy of Assyria.

- (1) Primarily an agricultural society.

8. Degree to which Babylonian and Assyrian culture influenced Europe.

- A. Probable that influences in realm of material culture were indirect through Syria, Phoenicia, Lydia, and Persia.
 - (1) European business forms, usages and records evidently based on Babylonian models.
 - a. Carried to Europe by Phoenicians.
- B. Great influence of astrology and cosmology through Greeks, Romans, and Hebrews.
- C. Possible influence of administrative institutions on Persians and Romans.

9. Causes for decline of Babylonian and Assyrian culture.

A. Assyria.

- (1) Failure to secure full racial assimilation.
 - a. Continual infiltration of foreigners.
- (2) Drain of military campaigns.
- (3) Neglect of agriculture.
- (4) Employment of mercenaries.
- (5) Overcentralization of Empire.
 - a. Parasitic position of Assyria.

B. Babylonia.

- (1) Failure to attain political domination and security.
- (2) Extravagance.
- (3) Infiltration of foreigners.
- (4) Military supremacy of neighbors.
 - a. First Assyrians and then the Medes and Persians.

Introductory Readings:

*BREASTED, J. H. *Ancient Times*, Chaps. iv, v.

*JASTROW, M. *Civilization of Babylonia and Assyria*, pp. 5-11, and Chap. vi.

KING AND HALL. *Egypt and Western Asia in the Light of Recent Discoveries*, pp. 265-317.

*MYRES, J. L. *Dawn of History*, Chaps. iv-vi.

*ROGERS, R. W. *History of Babylonia and Assyria* (1915 ed.), Vol. II, pp. 23, 24, 70-72, 219-221, 243-248, 309, 310, 348-351, 388-392, 424-426, 532-544, 574-576.

USHER, A. P. *Industrial History of England*, pp. 34-38.

Suggested Readings:

GOODSPEED, G. S. *History of the Babylonians and Assyrians*, Part I, Chap. iii.

HALL, H. R. *Ancient History of the Near East*, Chaps. v, x, xii.

JASTROW, *Civilization of Babylonia and Assyria*, Chap. iii.

OLMSTEAD, A. T. *Western Asia in the Days of Sargon of Assyria*.

10. Other significant cultural centers in Western Asia in antiquity.

A. The Hittites.

- (1) Ethnic relations.
 - a. Probable indigenous round-headed people of grassland plateau (Armenoid type).
 - (a) Racial affinities with Indo-European group.
 - (2) Golden Age from Shubbiluliuma to Hattushil II (c. 1385-1250 B. C.).

- a. Capital at Boghaz-keui in Anatolia.
- b. Extent of dominion.

(3) Importance of their iron culture and iron mines.

Introductory Readings:

*BREASTED, J. H. *Ancient Times*, pp. 239-244.

CHARLES, B. B. Article "Hittites" in Hastings' *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*.

*MYRES, J. L. *Dawn of History*, Chap. vii.

Suggested Readings:

GARSTANG, J. *The Land of the Hittites*.

HALL, *Ancient History of the Near East*, Chap. viii.

B. Aramæan culture with center at Damascus (1200

B. C. ff.).

(1) Long continued importance of this Syrian culture.

(2) Geographical factors.

(3) Its significance as a focus of eastern trade and culture.

Introductory Readings:

*BREASTED, J. H. *Ancient Times*, pp. 143-150.

MASPERO, G. *The Struggle of the Nations*, pp. 737, 777, 778, 787-789.

MASPERO, G. *The Passing of the Empires*, pp. 185-188.

C. The Phœnician civilization (1100-800 B. C.).

(1) Ethnic and geographic factors.

a. Semitic group.

b. Habitat invited sea life.

(2) Great importance of Phœnician ingenuity in adapting the best in Oriental culture and in the dissemination of a knowledge of it around the Mediterranean world.

a. Great civilizing and assimilating agency.

(a) Elaboration and spread of the Egyptian alphabet.

(3) Contributions of Phœnician commerce to the prosperity of the Orient and the origins of Mediterranean civilization.

Introductory Readings:

- *BREASTED, J. H. *Ancient Times*, pp. 265-269.
- *CUNNINGHAM, W. *Western Civilization*, Vol. I, Book I, Chap. iii.
- *DAY, CLIVE. *History of Commerce*, Chap. ii.

D. The social history of the Hebrews.

- (1) Ethnic and geographic factors.
 - a. Complex racial derivation of the historic Hebrews.
 - (a) Modern ethnography and the theory of a "chosen people."
 - b. Geographical explanation of the location of a civilization in Palestine.
 - (a) The meeting and mingling of different peoples, states, cultures and commodities in Palestine.
- (2) The historic Hebrew state.
 - a. Coming of the Semitic nomads from the Arabian desert, 1400-1200 B. C.
 - b. Assimilation of the advanced Canaanite culture in Palestine.
 - c. The united Hebrew kingdom, 1000-930 B. C.
 - d. Decline of the Hebrew state.
 - e. Series of foreign conquests and the *diaspora*.
- (3) Position of the Hebrews in the land commerce of the Orient.
- (4) Material culture and social institutions of the Hebrews of little historical consequence as compared with the remarkable Hebrew influence on subsequent thought and religion.

Introductory Readings:

- *BREASTED, J. H. *Ancient Times*, Chap. vii.
- *CUNNINGHAM, W. *Western Civilization*, Book I, Chap. ii.
- PERITZ, I. J. *Old Testament History*.

Suggested Readings:

- DAY, E. *Social Life of the Hebrews*.
- HILPRECHT, H. V. *Recent Research in Bible Lands*.
- SMITH, G. A. *Historical Geography of the Holy Land*.
- WALLIS, L. *Sociological Study of the Bible*.

- E. The Persian empire.
 - (1) Ethnic and geographic factors.
 - a. Incursion of Indo-European peoples from northern grasslands.
 - (2) Political achievements in the administration of the empire.
 - a. Only Roman empire compares with it in extent, excellence of administration and organization.
 - (3) The economic life of the Persian empire.
 - a. Wide variation in economic development.
 - (a) West had coined money; central portion used bars of precious metals; east still in a natural or barter economy.
 - b. Building of post roads.
 - c. Fostering of explorations.
 - d. Imperial finance.
 - (4) The influence of Persia on the social history of Europe.

Introductory Readings:

- *BREASTED, J. H. *Ancient Times*, pp. 182-189.
- *JACKSON, A. V. W. *Persia, Past and Present*, Chap. iv.
- MASPERO, G. *The Passing of the Empires*, pp. 686-694.
- *MEYER, EDOUARD. Article "Persia" in *Encyclopædia Britannica* (11th ed.), Vol. XXI, pp. 206-210.

Suggested Readings:

- HALL, *Ancient History of the Near East*, Chap. xii.
- SYKES, P. M. *History of Persia*, Vol. I, Chaps. i, vii, xiv, xv.

XVIII. The Newly Discovered Ægean Civilization.

- 1. General ignorance until 1871 of any flourishing pre-Phœnician culture in the eastern Mediterranean.
 - A. Some vague references and allusions in ancient Greek tradition.
- 2. Recovery of a knowledge of the Ægean civilization.
 - A. Heinrich Schliemann's excavations (later aided by W. Dörpfeld).

- (1) Troy on the Hellespont in 1870 ff.
- (2) Mycenæ in Argolis in 1876 ff.
- (3) Tiryns in Argolis in 1884 ff.
- B. The excavations in Crete revealing a flourishing maritime civilization 3000 to 1200 B. C.
 - (1) Work of Sir Arthur Evans at Knossus, 1894 ff.
 - (2) Other excavations in Crete by Halbherr, Hogarth, Dawkins, Miss Boyd, and Seager.
- 3. The Cretan civilization.
 - A. Ethnic and geographic factors.
 - (1) Of Mediterranean race, with some late Alpine immigrants.
 - (2) Island location in relation to commerce and sea power.
 - B. Background of Cretan culture.
 - (1) Phylakopi in Melos the best site for a total reconstruction.
 - a. Here a complete series from neolithic through the bronze age.
 - (2) Stone age.
 - a. No paleolithic remains.
 - (a) Believe Ægeans must have come in during neolithic c. 10,000 B. C.
 - C. Metal ages.
 - (1) No distinct copper age as in Cyprus.
 - (2) Bronze age, c. 2800-1200 B. C.
 - (3) The theory of an Ægean origin of the bronze culture of the Orient and Europe.
 - a. Sources of copper in Cyprus and of tin in central Europe, the district southeast of the Caspian Sea, Portugal, and England.
 - (a) Probability that first bronze was made without artificial mixture of ores from an ore containing both copper and tin.
 - aa. Such ore known to exist in Mediterranean region.
 - b. Periods of bronze culture in Crete (Hawes).
 - (a) Early Minoan, 2800-2200 B. C.

- (b) Middle Minoan, 2200-1700 B. C.
- (c) Late Minoan, 1700-1200 B. C.
 - aa. Golden Age, 1500-1450 B. C.
- c. Remarkable technique of Cretan bronze culture.
 - (a) Work in precious metals.
- (4) Iron culture.
 - a. Not known in true *Æ*gean age in Crete.
 - b. Possibly brought in by northern invaders who destroyed Cretan civilization.
- D. The chief sites of Cretan culture.
 - (1) Knossos.
 - (2) Phæstos.
 - (3) Aghia Triadha.
 - (4) Gournia.
 - (5) Palaikastro.
- E. Cretan industry and commerce.
 - (1) Herding and agriculture.
 - (2) Practical arts and crafts.
 - a. Combination of utilitarian and esthetic.
 - (3) Remarkable development of sea trade.
 - a. First real nation of sailors in history.
 - (a) Problem of the mercantile priority of Crete and Egypt.
 - aa. Existing evidence seems to warrant assumption of Egyptian priority.
 - b. Brisk trade with Egypt.
 - (a) Lack of evidence of trade with Mesopotamia.
 - c. Wealth and culture.
 - (4) Development of naval power and merchant marine.
- 4. *Æ*gean civilization on the mainland of Asia and Europe.
 - A. Troy.
 - (1) Source of wealth.
 - a. Geographic position.

THE SOCIAL HISTORY

- (a) Ability to close Hellespont to trade from west, and make Troy the meeting place of *Ægean* and *Euxine* trade.
 - aa. Bérard's mistaken hypothesis of necessary transshipment.
- b. The great annual Trojan fairs.
- c. The economic causes of the Trojan War.
 - (a) Necessity of removing the chief obstacle to Greek commercial expansion.
 - (b) Economic phases of the strategy of the Trojan War.
- (2) Dates of various cities.
 - a. First, 3000-2500 B. C.—neolithic and copper.
 - b. Second, or burnt city (Schliemann's Troy), 2500-2000 B. C.
 - (a) Great citadel with bronze culture.
 - c. Third, fourth and fifth (villages), 2000-1500 B. C.
 - d. Sixth or Homeric Troy, 1500-1184.
 - e. Seventh and eighth (Hellenic villages), 1000 B. C. to A. D.
 - (a) Iron culture first appears here.
 - f. Ninth city (Roman and largest of all), 1-500 A. D.
- (3) Significance of its importance in cultural tradition.

B. Mycenæ and Tiryns.

- (1) Sources of wealth.
 - a. Strategic geographic position.
 - (a) Mycenæ controlled routes to the north; Tiryns dominated the southern exit to the Gulf of Argolis and Crete.
 - aa. Importance of Argos as a center of trade and population.
 - b. Mycenæan trade and levies on merchants.
 - c. Trade and piracy in Tiryns.
 - (2) Flourished in second millennium B. C.

- a. This culture at its height, 1500-1000 B. C.
 - (a) The true Mycenæan Age.
- (3) Evidence of trade with Crete, Cyprus, and Egypt.
 - a. Also trade with the north.
- (4) Remarkable wealth and artistic achievement.
- C. Other important cultural sites.
 - (1) The Tripolji or steppe culture.
 - a. Located on western fringe of Russian plain (Ukraine).
 - b. Date about 3000-2000 B. C.
 - c. Culture mainly neolithic.
 - (a) Notable painted pottery or "Tripolji ware."
 - d. Destroyed by Danubian invaders who later burned Hissarlik II.
 - (2) Bronze sites in western Europe.
 - a. Probability of brisk trade with Ægean through valleys of Danube and Rhone and in the Mediterranean.

Introductory Readings:

- *BAIKIE, J. *The Sea Kings of Crete*, Chaps. iii, vii, x.
- *BREASTED, J. H. *Ancient Times*, pp. 221-239, 244-251.
- *HAWES, C. H. and H. B. *Crete the Forerunner of Greece*, Chaps. i-iii, xi.
- *LEAF, W. *Homer and History*, Chaps. vi, vii.
- *LEAF, W. *Troy: A Study in Homeric Geography*, Chaps. v. vi.
- MYRES, J. L. *Dawn of History*, pp. 162-189, 204.
- PEAKE, H. "The Races Concerned in the First Siege of Troy," *Journal of Royal Anthropological Institute*, 1916, pp. 154 ff.; especially pp. 164-166.
- ROSTOVSEV, M. "South Russia in the Prehistoric and Classical Period," in the *American Historical Review*, January, 1921.

Suggested Readings:

- BURY, J. B. *History of Greece*, Chap. i.
- MINNS, E. H. *Scythians and Greeks*.

XIX. Sociological Significance of Ancient Oriental Civilization.

1. The military-religious stage of civilization (Giddings).
 - A. In Egypt the religious element strongest; in Babylonia and Assyria the military and imperial impulses dominated.
 - (1) Yet the priesthood was powerful in Babylonia.
2. Characteristics.
 - A. Military expansion and the development of the territorial state.
 - B. Religious unification.
 - (1) Relation of religion to politics and military expansion.
 - C. Economic life.
 - (1) Development of agriculture, industrial arts, and commercial practices and institutions.
 - (2) Creation of a surplus for cultural evolution.
 - (3) Slavery and the leisure class.
 - a. Social basis for beginnings of civilization.
 - D. Invention of the art of writing and the origins of a cultural tradition.
 - E. Characteristics of collective psychology.
 - (1) Passion for domination, unity, and homogeneity.
 - (2) Theological interpretations.
 - (3) Absence of critical and analytical spirit.
 - (4) Tendency toward arrested civilization.

Introductory Readings:

BAGEHOT, W. *Physics and Politics*, pp. 100-104, 146-150, 214-219.

*BREASTED, J. H. *Ancient Times*, pp. 217-220.

BREASTED, J. H. "The Eastern Mediterranean and Early Civilization in Europe," in *Annual Report of American Historical Association*, 1914, Vol. I.

*GIDDINGS, F. H. *Principles of Sociology*, pp. 309-323.

*MARVIN, F. S. *The Living Past*, Chap. iii.

*WELLS, H. G. *Outline of History*, Chaps. xvi, xvii, xx.

Suggested Readings:

TAYLOR, H. O. *Ancient Ideals*.

PART IV

CLASSICAL SOCIETY AND MATERIAL CULTURE

XX. Hellenic Civilization in Its Social and Economic Aspects.

1. Relative historical insignificance of Greek material culture (economic life and conditions) as compared with the Hellenic contributions to thought and fine arts.
 - A. Danger of overmodernizing the interpretation of Greek industrial and commercial activities.
2. The environmental background of Hellenic culture.
 - A. Danger of exaggeration.
 - (1) Hegel's classic position.
 - B. The first notable hill and sea environment.
 - (1) Offered combination of protection and possibilities of expansion and contact.
 - C. Position at the "threshold of the Orient."
 - (1) Made possible assimilation of Oriental culture.
 - (2) Also commercial opportunities.
 - D. Detailed analysis of Greek environment.
 - (1) Topography and rough configuration.
 - a. Tendency toward regional isolation and small social and political groupings.
 - (2) Extremely long shore line.
 - a. Gulfs, bays and islands.
 - b. Stimulation of commercial life.
 - (3) Rivers and chief routes of communication.
 - (4) Area.
 - (5) Climate.
 - (6) Soil and products.
 - (7) Geography of the individual Greek states.
 - E. The problem of the relation of the physical environ-

ment to the psychological and cultural characteristics of the Greeks.

3. Ethnic factors in Hellenic civilization.

A. The original long-headed Mediterranean inhabitants.

(1) Akin to Cretans and dominated well into the Mycenæan age.

B. The Alpine invasions from the Danube valley.

(1) Gradual infiltration into the Greek peninsula after 2400 B. C.

a. Presence of some long-headed Baltic peoples among these round-headed Alpines.

(a) Possibly were leaders.

(2) The Achæan invasion, 1800-1400 B. C.

(3) The Dorian invasion, 1500-1100 B. C.

a. Includes migration into the peninsula.

C. Intermingling of Mediterranean and Alpine stocks.

(1) Greeks, like the English, distinctly a mixed people in racial composition.

4. Chief periods of Greek history.

A. Culture periods.

(1) No paleolithic remains on Greek soil.

(2) The neolithic period represented, especially in Thessaly.

(3) Little evidence of a distinct copper age.

(4) The bronze age, 2000-1100 B. C.

(5) Iron age, 1100 B. C. ff.

a. Dipylon, 1100-800 B. C.

b. Archaic or Ionian, 800-480 B. C.

c. Classical, 480-300 B. C.

d. Hellenistic, 300-146 B. C.

B. Stages of political history.

(1) The age of the tribal kings, 1000-750 B. C.

(2) Tribal feudalism and the age of the nobles, 750-600 B. C.

(3) The age of the tyrants and the struggle against the feudal nobility, 650-508 B. C.

a. Occasional existence of tyrants in all stages of Greek history.

- (4) Cleisthenes and the establishment of the territorial state in Attica, 508 B. C.
- (5) The Athenian "democratic" empire and the agrarian military oligarchy of Sparta, 500-371 B. C.
 - a. The Peloponnesian War, 431-404 B. C.
- (6) The Theban hegemony, 371-362 B. C.
- (7) The Macedonian conquest, 338 B. C.
- (8) Rise of the Greek leagues, 300 B. C.
 - a. Achæan and Ætolian.
- (9) Roman conquest, 146 B. C.

C. Social and economic periods, with particular reference to Athens.

- (1) Tribal feudalism, agrarianism, brigandage and piracy, 1200-700 B. C.
- (2) The industrial and commercial revolutions and the rise of a capitalist class, 700-500 B. C.
- (3) The Athenian empire and Mediterranean commerce.
 - a. The Periclean age, 461-431 B. C.
 - b. The frequent exaggeration of the modernity of Greek economic life.
- (4) The decline of Athenian civilization, 300 B. C. ff.
 - a. Rise of Alexandria and the beginnings of the Hellenistic age.
 - (a) World trade.
 - (b) Cultural development.
 - b. General historical neglect of Alexandria because of the Athenian obsession.
 - (a) The material culture of Alexandria far richer and more important than that of Athens.

5. The material culture of the Athenian empire in the age of Pericles.

A. Occupations.

- (1) Hunting.
- (2) Agriculture and herding.
- (3) Manufacturing.

- (4) Trade and commerce.
 - a. Domestic.
 - b. Foreign.
- B. Agricultural methods and technique.
- C. The craftsmen.
 - (1) The arts and crafts among the Greeks.
- D. The merchants and the capitalistic class.
 - (1) The nature of Athenian commerce.
 - (2) Athenian economic doctrines and practices.
 - a. Economics as household economy.
 - b. Primitive conception of credit and capital.
 - (a) Aristotle on interest-taking.
 - aa. Brigandage a legitimate economic activity, but interest-taking condemned.
 - (b) Failure to develop extensive banking and credit institutions.
 - c. Utter inadequacy of public finance and imperial fiscal theories and practices.
 - E. Social classes.
 - (1) Free citizens.
 - (2) Free outlanders or metics.
 - (3) Slaves.
 - a. General exaggeration of the number of slaves in Periclean Athens.
 - (4) Relative numerical proportion of these classes.
 - 6. Some causes for the decline of Hellenic civilization.
 - A. Lack of knowledge of capital and large-scale business concepts and practices.
 - B. Insufficient willingness to assume the burden of manual labor.
 - C. Slavery.
 - (1) Not as important as at one time supposed.
 - D. Sanitary defects and absence of public hygiene.
 - E. Lack of political unity.
 - (1) Internecine strife.
 - (2) Impossibility of imperial expansion.
 - F. Non-practical nature of Greek life.

- (1) Emphasis on theory and abstractions.
- (2) Contempt for the commonplace.
- (3) No instruments of precision.
- (4) Failure to develop methods and technique of experimental and applied science.

G. Zeller's fanciful theory that Greek civilization perished because of the Sophists' destruction of the absolute in Greek ethical theory.

Introductory Readings:

- BOTSFORD, G. W. *Hellenic History*.
- *BREASTED, J. H. *Ancient Times*, pp. 252-262, 287-290, 295-301, 344-377, 481-483.
- *CHAPIN, F. S. *Introduction to Social Economy*, Chaps. i-iii.
- CUNNINGHAM, W. *Western Civilization*, Vol. I, Book II.
- USHER, A. P. *Industrial History of England*, pp. 38-47.
- *WEBSTER, H. *Ancient History*, Chap. iv.
- *ZIMMERN, A. E. *The Greek Commonwealth*, Parts I and III.

Suggested Readings:

- BOTSFORD AND SIHLER. *Hellenic Civilization*, pp. 156-160, 180-183, 203-208, 360-362, 426-430, 488-522.
- BREASTED, *op. cit.*, pp. 453-480.
- EVANS, A. J. "The Minoan and Mycenæan Element in Hellenic Life," in *The Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution*, 1913, pp. 617-637.
- GLOTZ, G. *La travail dans la Grèce ancienne*.
- GULICK, C. B. *The Life of the Ancient Greeks*, Chaps. v, xi, xvii, xviii.
- KELLER, A. G. *Homeric Society*.
- MARVIN, F. S. *The Living Past*, Chap. iv.
- ZELLER, E. *Pre-Socratic Philosophy*, Vol. II, pp. 496 ff.

XXI. The Social and Economic Phases of Roman Civilization.

- I. The physical environment of Roman history.
 - A. The land-bridges and African connections in early human history.
 - B. Topography.
 - (1) The rugged topography of Italy.

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- a. Two-thirds of peninsula either mountains or foothills.
- b. The four great plains.
 - (a) Lombardy-Venetia-Romagna (Po valley).
 - (b) The Tyrrhenian coast (Tiber valley).
 - (c) Campania.
 - (d) The table-land of Apulia.
- c. Yet less segregation and geographical separatism than in Greece.

(2) The mountain ranges.

- a. The protective Alpine crescent.
- b. The Apennine ridge.
 - (a) Its cardinal importance in Italian topography.
 - (b) Greater proximity to eastern coast in most of the peninsula.
 - aa. Effect on harbors and Greek settlements.
 - (c) Less dissection of Italy into segregated regions than by mountains of Greece.
 - aa. Made possible a degree of political unity which Greece could never achieve.
 - bb. Yet far inferior to Greece in harbors.

C. River basins.

- (1) The Po in the north.
 - a. Great volume of water and seasonal irregularity.
 - b. The fertile plain.
 - c. Reasons why it was not the center of Italian culture.
- (2) The Adige.
 - a. May be regarded as part of Po region.
- (3) The Arno.
- (4) The Tiber.
 - a. Central position in Italy.

- b. The entry into central Italy furnished by the Tiber valley.
- c. Commercial hindrance in sand bar at mouth.
 - (a) Not navigable for sea vessels until the dredging in 42 A. D.
- d. The annual floods.

D. The position and orientation of the Italian peninsula.

- (1) The facing of the west in harbors and orientation.
- (2) Proximity to Greece.
 - a. Only a day's journey by classical methods of navigation.
- (3) Invitation to invasion.
- (4) Commanding position in the Mediterranean.
 - a. Relation of this to imperial expansion.

E. Climate.

- (1) Great variations in climate due to extensive latitude and rugged topography.
- (2) Absence of fatal extremes of temperature.
- (3) Significance of climatic diversity.

F. The physical environment of the city of Rome.

- (1) Central position in Italy.
- (2) Position on the Tiber giving protection and accessibility.
- (3) The seven hills of Rome.
- (4) Adaptation to Italian expansion.

2. The ethnic factors in Roman history.

- A. General resemblance to racial composition of Greece.
 - (1) About the same elements in about the same ratio of admixture.
 - (2) Hence the fallacy of a racial interpretation of Roman history.
 - a. Widely divergent cultural characteristics of ancient and modern Italians.
- B. The long-headed paleolithic races.
 - (1) Remains especially in Liguria.
- C. The long-headed Mediterranean race.

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- (1) Probable African derivation in late paleolithic.
- (2) May have at one time occupied all of the peninsula.
 - a. Now chiefly in the south and Sicily.
- (3) Later incursion of the Etruscans from Asia Minor or the *Æ*gean, 1100-800 B. C.
 - a. Apparently a people of Mediterranean stock.
 - b. Settled in west-central plain.
- D. The invasion of round-headed Alpines from the north.
 - (1) Begins with the neolithic lake dwellers.
 - (2) *Terremare* peoples in southern Po valley, 2500 B. C. ff.
 - a. With a copper and bronze culture.
 - (3) The later invasion of the "Italian" tribes from the Danube valley, 1500 B. C. ff.
 - a. They push well into the south.
- E. Period of Greek colonization, 850 B. C. ff.
 - (1) Brought in a mixed people much like the Latins.
- F. The Latin tribes, like the historic Greeks, were apparently a mixture of the Alpines with Mediterraneans.
- 3. The chief periods of Roman history.
 - A. The culture periods.
 - (1) The paleolithic evident at several places, particularly in Liguria.
 - (2) The neolithic to 2700 B. C.
 - a. Cave, lake and hut dwellings.
 - (3) Copper or eneolithic age, 2700-2500 B. C.
 - (4) The bronze age, 2500-1000 B. C.
 - a. The age of *terremare* in northern Italy.
 - b. Bronze age probably product of Alpines from the east.
 - (5) The iron age, following 1000 B. C.
 - a. Villanovian or Umbrian culture, 1000-700 B. C.
 - (a) Persistence of bronze culture.
 - b. Etruscan period, 700-500 B. C.
 - c. The Gallo-Romanic culture after 500 B. C.

(a) Connections with Hallstatt and La Tène.

B. Periods of political history.

(1) The establishment of the city of Rome and the development of early institutions, 900-449 B. C.

a. Traditional date of the foundation of Rome, 753 B. C.

b. Transition from tribal to political society.

(a) The alleged reforms of Servius Tullius in the sixth century.

(2) Roman conquest of Italy, 449-264 B. C.

a. Synchronous with the conquest of rights by the plebeians (494-287 B. C.)

→ (3) The Roman conquest of the Mediterranean world, 264-133 B. C.

a. Roman expansion viewed as the suppression of nuisances on the frontier.

b. Paralleled at home by the growth of the senatorial plutocracy.

(a) The Roman "Junkers."

(4) The rise of militarism and the conflict between military leaders and the plutocratic republic: the first great political revolution, 133-27 B. C.

a. The unsuccessful attempt of the Gracchi to overthrow the plutocracy, 133-121 B. C.

b. Marius and Sulla, 100-79 B. C.

c. Julius Cæsar and his opponents, 59-44 B. C.

d. Octavius and the end of the republic.

(5) The establishment of the principate, 27 B. C.-96 A. D.

a. The Augustan age, 27 B. C.-14 A. D.

b. Imperial reorganization.

(6) The limited monarchy, 96-180 A. D.

a. Trajan, Hadrian and the Antonines.

(7) The rise of political absolutism: the second political revolution, 180-337 A. D.

a. Contact with Christians and barbarians.

b. Imperial reorganization.

(a) The system of Diocletian, 284-305 A. D.

Other directed

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(b) Constantine's removal to the east and the surrender of the Occident to the Orient, 330 A. D.

(8) The decline of the empire.

a. Infiltration of barbarians.

b. "Division" of the empire by Theodosius, 395 A. D.

(a) Long duration of the eastern empire to 1453.

(b) Rise of a politico-ecclesiastical empire in the west—the "New Rome."

c. The temporary revival and reunion under Justinian, 527-565 A. D.

C. The social and economic periods.

(1) The tribal period through the sixth century.

(2) Primitive patriarchal agrarian life, 509-264 B. C.

a. Social classes.

b. Landholding units.

c. Religious elements.

(3) The period of social and economic revolution produced by world conquest, 264 B. C.-150 A. D.

a. Entry of new wealth and resources.

(a) Cumont's demonstration of the grotesquely erroneous nature of the conventional view of the effect of the Orient on Rome.

(b) The effect of the conquest of Gaul on Roman economic life.

b. Rise of urban luxury and profiteering at Rome and in provincial cities.

(a) The new capitalistic group or equestrians.

(b) "How the other half lived" at Rome c. 50 B. C.

aa. Grain distribution and bribery.

c. The rise of great estates (latifundia) and the destruction of yeoman farming.

other directed

- (a) The rise of slave-farming and the slavocracy.
 - aa. Relation to land exhaustion.
- (b) The failure of the Gracchi to solve the land problem.
- d. The reactionary senatorial régime brings the disintegration of the republic.
- (4) The period of economic and social decline, 150 A. D. to 500 A. D.
 - a. The extinction of the middle class of the towns (curiales or decuriones) and the decay of municipal life.
 - b. The rise of the villa system and the development of further agrarian concentration and autocracy.
 - (a) Political immunities of the great landlords.
 - (b) The rise of the colonate.
 - (c) Development of feudal institutions.
 - aa. *Patrocinium* and *precarium*.
 - bb. The military aspects of feudalism were lacking in the Roman empire.
 - c. The decline of slavery.
 - d. Infiltration of barbarians.
 - e. Economic and commercial decline.
 - f. Demoralization of the army.
- 4. The material civilization of Rome in the Augustan age.
 - A. Occupations.
 - B. Agricultural methods and technique.
 - C. The arts and crafts.
 - (1) Collegia, sodalities and industrial control.
 - (2) Remarkable development of engineering technique in Roman public works.
 - D. Business and commerce.
 - (1) Types of business men.
 - a. *Publicani*.
 - b. *Negotiatores*.

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(2) Nature of Roman commerce.

- Importance of the east.
- Defects of Roman commercial methods and practices.
- Primitive nature of Roman concepts of capital and credit institutions.
 - Exaggerations of Davis and others.
- Inadequacy of Roman imperial finance.

E. Social classes.

- Agrarian nobility (old senatorial order).
- Equestrian order (capitalistic class).
- Freemen (plebians).
 - Small farmers, progressively declining.
 - Craftsmen and merchants.
 - Idlers, supported by public and private charity.
- Slaves.

F. Public and private charity in Rome.

5. Roman imperial administration and legal development.

A. Imperial administration.

- Early methods in the republic.
- Complete failure of the senatorial régime.
- The reforms of Julius Cæsar.
- The Augustan reorganization.
 - Essentially municipal basis of Roman imperial life.
- Hadrian's defensive policy.
- Reorganization by Diocletian.
 - Increased centralization.
- The Theodosian "division" and the breakdown of the unified imperial system.
 - Historic precedents for this "division."
 - The persistence of the eastern empire.
 - The imperial ghost in the west.

B. Roman law.

- Origins.
 - Religious elements.
- Sources.

- a. Laws of the Twelve Tables, c. 450 B. C.
- b. Legislation.
- c. Alterations and additions by *prætors*.
- d. Writings of the great *jurisconsults*—Papian, Paul, Gaius, Ulpian and Modestinus.
- (3) Codification.
 - a. Early partial codifications.
 - b. The Theodosian Code, 435 A. D.
 - c. The systematic codification of Justinian (528–534).
 - (a) The code, the *novellæ*, the *pandects* or *digest*, and the *institutes*.
 - d. Revival in medieval Europe and its political significance.
- 6. Phases of the decline of the Roman empire and the collapse of Roman civilization. (Botsford, *Syllabus of Roman History*, Chap. xvii.)
- A. Older explanations which have been shown to be inadequate or erroneous.
 - (1) Growing immorality.
 - a. Rome most immoral in late republic and most moral in later empire.
 - (2) Slavery.
 - a. Slavery was being extinguished in later empire.
 - (3) Influence of Christianity.
 - a. Little different in its nature and effects from other contemporary religions.
 - (4) The cataclysm of the barbarian invasion.
 - a. Barbarians had long been drifting into the empire and entering the army.
- B. Some more recent and tenable explanations.
 - (1) Political defects of the Roman empire.
 - a. Area of the empire and diversity of peoples.
 - (a) Far too great for Roman primitive economics or even for her legal and political institutions.
 - b. Expense of administration.

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- (a) The inadequacy of Roman imperial finances, especially after the time of Diocletian.
- c. Decline of patriotism.
 - (a) Lack of patriotism at Rome.
 - (b) Introduction of barbarians into army.
 - (c) Vast preponderance of non-Italian peoples in the empire.
 - (d) Individualistic features and the decline of popular loyalty to public institutions.
- (2) Economic failures of the Roman empire.
 - a. Persistence of household economics.
 - (a) Failure to develop a modern economy with proper ideas of capital and credit.
 - (b) Revival in second century A. D. of payment in kind.
 - b. The disastrous reactions of conquest.
 - (a) Tendency toward luxury and idleness.
 - (b) Demoralizing effect on Roman production, agrarian and municipal.
 - (c) Development of a parasitic psychology.
 - (d) Slavery and the lack of progress in applied science and labor-saving machinery.
 - c. Defects of imperial public finance and the system of taxation.
 - (a) Decline of productive power after the conquest and the rise of the plutocracy.
 - (b) Reduced power of paying taxes with increase of need for public expenditures.
 - (c) Inadequacy of fiscal organization.
 - (d) Diversity of economic status of peoples in the empire.
 - (e) Difficulties of tax collection.
 - aa. Imperfect public responsibility.
 - bb. The crushing of the *curiales* and chronic evasion of responsibilities by great landlords.

- d. Debasement and depletion of the coinage.
 - (a) Scarcity of precious metals in the west.
 - (b) Drain of specie to the Orient.
 - (c) Hoarding of precious metals and specie.
 - (d) Debasing of the currency.
 - (e) Lack of credit substitutes for money.

- ~~e.~~ Simkhovitch's theory of land exhaustion.
- ~~f.~~ Huntington's hypothesis of a climatic basis for the decline of Roman prosperity.

(3) Social causes of the decline.

- a. Extinction of the best elements in society.
 - (a) Losses in wars.
 - (b) Riots and factional strife at home.
 - ~~(c)~~ Tendencies toward sexual excesses or celibacy.
 - ~~(d)~~ Economic burdens and discouragement to increase of population.

b. Depopulation.

- (a) Wars.
- (b) Luxury and love of ease.
- (c) Lax sex mores.
- (d) Economic inequalities.
- (e) Unsanitary conditions in Roman cities.
- (f) Prevalence of malaria and plagues.

c. Extinction of the *curiales* or middle class.

- ~~(a)~~ Guizot's theory.
- (b) This class the essential basis of Roman culture and civilization.

d. Growth of the colonate.

- (a) Productive and symptomatic of economic, social and intellectual decline.

e. Revival of power and wealth of senatorial class.

- (a) The reappearance of agrarian plutocracy in the later empire as in the later republic.

(4) Psychological weaknesses of Roman society.

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- a. Lack of creative initiative and capacity of the Romans.
 - (a) Roman institutions destructive of initiative at home and abroad and among upper and lower classes.
- b. Contempt for manual labor and science.
- c. The rise of rhetoric.
- d. The mystery cults, Neoplatonism and the emotional and mystic revival.
- e. Christian doctrines of human depravity and eschatology.
- f. Crudities of Germanic barbarism.

C. The climatic causes of decline postulated by Huntington.

Introductory Readings:

ABBOTT, F. F. *The Common People of Ancient Rome*, pp. 205-234.

BOTSFORD, G. W. *A History of the Ancient World*, Chap. xliii.

*BREASTED, J. H. *Ancient Times*, pp. 484-499, 553-577, 605-607, 626-649, 667-672, 679-687.

CUMONT, F. *Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism*, Chap. i.

CUNNINGHAM, W. *Western Civilization*, Vol. I, Book III.

*DILL, S. *Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire*, Book III.

*FOWLER, W. *Rome*, Chap. ix.

*FOWLER, W. *Social Life at Rome in the Age of Cicero*, Chaps. ii, iii, vii.

*FRANK, T. *Economic History of Rome*.

FRIEDLANDER, L. *Roman Life and Manners under the Early Empire*, Vol. I, Chap. iii.

HUNTINGTON, E. "Climatic Change and Agricultural Exhaustion as Elements in the Fall of Rome," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, February, 1917.

MARVIN, F. S. *The Living Past*, Chap. v.

MUNRO and SELLERY. *Medieval Civilization*, pp. 18-43.

*MYRES, J. L. *The Dawn of History*, Chap. x.

SIMKHOVITCH, V. G. "Rome's Fall Reconsidered," *Political Science Quarterly*, June, 1916.

THORNDIKE, L. *History of Medieval Europe*, pp. 23-39, 66-74.

VINOGRADOFF, P., in *Cambridge Medieval History*, Vol. I, Chap. xix.

WELLS, H. G. *Outline of History*, Chaps. xxvii-xxix.

*WESTERMANN, W. L. "The Economic Basis of the Decline of Ancient Culture," *American Historical Review*, July, 1915.

Suggested Readings:

BOAK, A. E. R. *The History of Rome*.

CHAPIN, F. S. *Introduction to Social Economy*, Part II.

DAVIS, W. S. *The Influence of Wealth in Imperial Rome*.

DILL, S. *Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius*, Book I, Chap. iii; Book II, Chaps. ii, iii.

FERRERO, G. *The Greatness and Decline of Rome*.

FOWLER, W. *Rome*, Chap. v.

FRANK, T. *Roman Imperialism*, Chaps. xiv, xvi.

MEYER, E. "Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung des Altertums," in his *Kleine Schriften*.

PEET, T. E. *Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy*, passim.

PRESTON and DODGE. *The Private Life of the Romans*.

THORNDIKE. *History of Medieval Europe*, Chap. viii.

TUCKER, T. G. *Life in the Roman World of Nero and St. Paul*.

XXII. Sociological Significance of Classical Civilization.

1. Great importance of intellectual and artistic progress.
 - A. Development of literature and art.
 - B. Appearance of superior historical writing.
 - C. Growth of critical spirit.
 - (1) Some appreciation of variety and diversity of opinion.
 - (2) Free thought.
 - D. Systematic philosophy.
 - E. Achievements in science.
 - (1) Progress in speculative science.
 - (2) Some slight anticipations of experimental science.
 - (3) Absence of applied science.
2. Political and legal development.
 - A. Democratic beginnings.
 - (1) Equality among the aristocracy at Athens.
 - (2) Roman conceptions of popular sovereignty.

- B. Roman imperial administration.
 - (1) Contributions to cultural assimilation.
 - (2) Beginnings of world intercourse.
 - (3) Establishment of world-order.
- C. Development of Roman law.
 - (1) Legal theory of state supremacy.
 - (2) Concept of legality and immunity from arbitrary acts.
 - (3) Influence on medieval ecclesiastical institutions and practices.
- 3. Giddings' summary of the contributions of this stage of civilization.
 - A. Appreciation of unlike-mindedness.
 - B. Supremacy of reason over impulse and formality.
 - C. Appreciation of criticism.
 - D. Establishment of individual freedom, legality, voluntary organization and freedom of contract.
 - E. Introduction of social flexibility.
- 4. Weaknesses of classical culture.
 - A. Illustrates precariousness of intellectual achievements without adequate material foundations.
 - B. Inadequate economic basis of culture.
 - (1) A modern intellectual level with a primitive economy.
 - C. Dominance of metaphysics and contempt for applied science and manual labor.
 - D. Rhetoric and the substitution of "well-said for well-done."

Introductory Readings:

- *ADAMS, G. B. *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, Chap. ii.
- BAGEHOT, W. *Physics and Politics*, Chap. v.
- *BURY, J. B. *History of the Freedom of Thought*, Chap. ii.
- *GIDDINGS, F. H. *Elements of Sociology*, Chap. xxiii.
- *THORNDIKE, L. *History of Medieval Europe*, Chap. ii.

Suggested Readings:

- FUSTEL DE COULANGES, N. D. *The Ancient City*.
- TAYLOR, H. O. *Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages*.

PART V

THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF WESTERN EUROPE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES

XXIII. North European Culture before the Ninth Century A. D.

1. The misleading and unhistorical conventional practice of beginning the study of northern Europe with the decline of Roman civilization and the barbarian invasions.
 - A. There existed in northern Europe a highly developed and flourishing civilization contemporaneous with that of Greece and Rome.
 - (1) The Hallstatt and La Tène cultures of the Celts.
 - (2) The remarkable development and prosperity of Roman Gaul.
 - B. Contrast of the newer view with the older conception of the "Middle Ages" as the beginning of the history of northern Europe.
 - (1) Revised notion of the nature and significance of the Middle Ages.
2. The races of Europe north of the Alps.
 - A. Eur-African.
 - (1) Southern branch or Mediterranean.
 - (2) Northern branch or Teutonic or Baltic.
 - B. Eur-Asian.
 - (1) Alpine.
 - a. Celts and Slavs.
3. The historic basis of the Celtic question.
 - A. The nature of the problem.
 - (1) Were medieval institutions the product of Gallo-Romanic or Teutonic genius?

B. Relation of the problem to Gallo-Teutonic rivalry in subsequent history.

(1) Especially since the Napoleonic period and the Franco-Prussian War.

a. The political theory of Romanticism and the allegation of the political incapacity of the French.

b. The Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon myth.

C. Sources of the conflict.

(1) Tacitus and his "anti-patriotic" bias.

(2) Conrad Celtis (c. 1500) and the revival of Tacitus in the period of Humanism.

(3) J. B. Dubos (1672-1740) and the attack on the Teutonic theory.

(4) Gobineau and racial theories of history.

(5) The Maurers, Kingsley, Kemble, Freeman, and Stubbs make Teutonic-Anglo-Saxon theory the basis of a philosophy of history.

(6) Fauriel, Fustel de Coulanges, Seebohm and others defend the Gallo-Romanic contention.

(7) The present synthesis of conflicting opinions.

4. Ethnic and geographic factors in Celtic history.

A. The racial affinities of the Celts.

B. Other races in territory inhabited by Celts.

C. The migrations of the Celts within historic times.

D. Distribution of Celtic society in the fifth century A. D.

E. The geography of Gaul.

(1) Elements making for political disunity.

5. Celtic cultural periods.

A. Bronze culture.

B. Iron culture.

(1) Hallstatt.

(2) La Tène.

C. Culture of the Roman period.

6. Celtic society in the time of Julius Cæsar.

A. Dwellings.

B. Towns.

C. Occupations.

- D. Social organization and political institutions.
 - (1) Problem of Celtic political capacity.
 - a. Old myth of Celtic fickleness.
 - (a) French views of the English in the seventeenth century.
 - b. Geographic and historical reasons for failure to develop strongly centralized political organization.

7. The Gallo-Romanic culture in the Christian era.

- A. Roman influence on Gaul.
- B. Remarkable development of Celtic material prosperity.

- (1) Relation to the dualism of the Roman empire.
- (2) Significance for the development of western society.

- C. The enormous cultural superiority of the Celts over the northern Teutons in 400 A. D.

- D. The Celts after the Germanic conquest.

- (1) Evidence that the Teutonic tribes respected and assimilated the superior Gallo-Roman culture as they did the superior Roman culture in Italy.

8. Germanic society to 100 A. D.

- A. Scanty nature of sources.

- B. The geographical factors in early German history.

- C. The divisions of the Teutons.

- D. Their movements to 100 A. D.

- E. Material culture.

- (1) Dwellings and village organization.

- (2) Economic life.

- a. Pastoral-agricultural economy.

- (a) The "mark" and its problems.

- F. Social organization.

- (1) Family life and moral codes.

- a. The exaggerations of Tacitus.

- (2) The *sib* or kinship group.

- a. Blood-feud.

- (3) The *comitatus* or *Gefolge* breaking through kinship organization.

(4) Social classes.

- a. Nobles.
- b. Freemen.
- c. Half-free or *leti*.
- d. Slaves.

G. Political organization.

(1) Groupings or divisions.

- a. Hundred.
- b. Gau.
- c. Tribe.

(2) Tribal assembly.

- a. Myth of democratic origins in the folk-moot.

(3) Kings and priests.

(4) *Comitatus* or *Gefolge*.

- a. Divergence from kinship organization.
- b. Relation to certain phases of feudalism.

9. Changes in Germanic society between the time of Tacitus and 400 A. D.

A. The gradual breakdown of kinship organization of politics, economics, and society.

(1) Vinogradoff's view of this as one of the epoch-making changes in human history.

B. Growth of larger tribal kingdoms.

C. Shifts in geographical position.

D. Infiltration into the Roman empire.

(1) Particular importance in Roman army.

E. Influence of long contact of many Teutonic groups with Roman society and culture.

10. Nature of the so-called barbarian "invasions."

A. Some chief errors concerning the nature of the invasions, perhaps best summarized, though unconsciously, in Charles Kingsley's *Roman and Teuton*.

(1) Complete moral and physical decadence of the Romans.

(2) Superior physical freshness and virility of the Germans and their remarkable code of puritanical morality.

(3) The sudden, overpowering, and cataclysmic inundation of the empire by countless barbarians.

- (4) The well-nigh complete destruction of the material culture of the Romans.
- B. The "invasions" chiefly a movement of the Germans already within the empire.
- C. Utter absence of any cataclysm.
- D. The general veneration for, and gradual assimilation of, classical culture.
- E. Utter inadequacy and complete inaccuracy of any racial interpretation of the significance of the invasions.
 - (1) Germans as "old" as the Romans from physical standpoint.
 - (2) Germans not "Aryans."
- F. The fundamentally barbarous nature of the northern Teutonic groups which had not come into contact with Romans.
- G. The "invasions" produce a great cultural setback rather than an advance in historical progress.

II. Teutonic society to the time of Charlemagne.

- A. Organization and expansion under Clovis (481-511).
- B. Effects of occupation of Roman Gaul.
- C. Political, social, and economic changes, 400-800.
 - (1) Increased power of kings.
 - (2) Charles Martel and the establishment of the military phases of feudalism.
 - a. Its fundamental antagonism to monarchy.
 - (3) Changes in material culture.
 - (4) Increase of nobles and slaves.
 - (5) Reduction of number of small landholders.
 - (6) Foundations of the manorial system.
- D. Frankish law.
- E. Conversion to Christianity and its political and cultural effects.
- F. Charlemagne and the reappearance of the antique empire.

Introductory Readings:

*BÉMONT and MONOD. *Medieval Europe*, Chaps. ii, vii.

DILL, S. *Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire*, Book II, Chap. iv.

*FERRERO, G. *Characters and Events of Roman History*, pp. 71-99.

GIBBINS, H. D. B. *Industry in England*, Chaps. i, iv.

*GUÉRARD, A. L., *French Civilization to the Close of the Middle Ages*, Part I.

*HOLMES, T. RICE. *Julius Caesar's Conquest of Gaul*, Chap. i, and pp. 515, 516, 519-523, 527, 528.

*MYRES, J. L. *The Dawn of History*, Chap. xi.

*RIPLEY, W. Z. *Races of Europe*, Chap. xviii.

*ROBINSON, J. H. *New History*, Chap. vi.

SHOTWELL, J. T. "The Political Capacity of the French," in *Political Science Quarterly*, March, 1909, pp. 115-126.

*THORNDIKE, L. *History of Medieval Europe*, Chap. iii.

*VINOGRADOFF, P. In *Cambridge Medieval History*, Vol. II, Chap. xx.

Consult plates and maps in DÉCHELETTE.

Suggested Readings:

BRUNNER, H. *Deutsche Rechtsgeschichte*.

DÉCHELETTE, J. *Manuel d'archéologie préhistorique, celtique et gallo-romaine*.

FUSTEL DE COULANGES, N. D. *Histoire des institutions politiques de l'ancienne France*, Vol. I (La Gaule romaine).

HAYES, C. J. H. *Introduction to the Sources Relating to the Germanic Invasions*.

JULLIAN, C. *Histoire de Gaule*.

XXIV. Medieval Society and Institutions.

1. Feudalism and feudal institutions.
 - A. Meaning of the term feudalism.
 - (1) Wide distribution of feudalism in time and space.
 - a. Like the city-state, feudalism seems to be a typical institution of certain periods of political and social development and not a local product of any special age.
 - B. The meaning of feudalism in medieval European history.

- (1) Feudalism the legal aspect of the organization of medieval society.
- (2) Feudal institutions and customs primarily the modes of social life and organization during the period when feudalism furnished the legal basis of personal and political relations.
- (3) Need of careful differentiation between feudalism itself and its accompanying and incidental institutions.

C. The origins of feudalism.

- (1) Political disorganization in the later Roman empire and the need of extra-imperial institutions for personal protection.
 - a. Extinction of the middle class and the rise of the *colonate*.
 - (a) Development of the Roman *patrocinium* and *precarium*.
 - (b) Medieval development in *commendatio* and *beneficium*.
- (2) The German *comitatus* and its relations to feudalism.
 - a. Strengthened the personal element or *clien-tage*.
- (3) Feudalism and the military system.
 - a. Charles Martel and the seizure of church lands as a means of raising an adequate number of horsemen to repulse the Saracens.
 - b. Further developments by Charlemagne.
- (4) Legal origins: *immunity* and *jurisdictio*.
- (5) Independent origins of European feudalism and wide variation in the degree of feudal development.

D. The fundamental elements of feudalism.

- (1) The personal element.
 - a. Need of the lord as a protector of the poor man.
 - b. Commendation, homage, and fealty.
 - c. Relations of lord and vassal.

- (a) Duties of lord to vassal.
 - aa. Protection and justice.
- (b) Obligations of vassal to lord.
 - aa. Aid and counsel.
- (2) The economic element.
 - a. Infeudation of land and other sources of income.
 - (a) Rarity of alodial holdings.
 - b. The *benefice* and *fief*.
 - c. Feudal tenure.
 - d. Feudal aids.
- (3) The governmental element.
 - a. Localization of government through immunity.
 - (a) Attempted monarchical limitations on immunity.
 - b. Legal rights of landholders.
 - c. Feudal courts and law.
 - (a) Justice and the feudal income.
 - d. Military aids and service.
 - e. The monarchy in the feudal order.
- E. The relation of feudalism to medieval society.
 - (1) The feudal lord and agrarian life on the manor.
 - (2) Relation of feudalism to the towns and municipal life.
 - (3) The church in feudal society.
 - a. The church as a landholder.
 - b. Infeudation of church property.
 - c. Lay investiture and its problems.
 - d. The church as a peace-maker in feudal wars.
 - (a) The truce of God and the peace of God.
 - (4) The castle and feudal social life.
 - a. Manor-houses.
 - b. Evolution of the stone castle.
 - c. The castle as a political and social institution.
 - d. Chivalry.
 - (a) Sources.

- (b) Apprenticeship.
 - aa. Page, squire and knight.
- (c) The code of conduct and etiquette.
- e. The life of the knight in feudal society.
 - (a) Duties.
 - (b) Recreations.
 - (c) Minstrelsy.
 - (d) General absence of literary education.
- (5) Excessive idealization of medieval life by the "Romanticists" and the novelists.

F. The decline of feudalism.

- (1) Nationalism versus feudal localism.
- (2) Monarchy versus feudalism.
 - a. Rise of Roman law.
 - b. Economic aid to monarchy from Commercial Revolution.
- (3) The Commercial Revolution versus feudalism.
 - a. Development of paid officialdom and army.
 - b. Development of centralized and responsible officialdom.
- (4) Gunpowder versus feudalism.
- (5) Wide variation in the date of the extinction of feudalism.

Introductory Readings:

- ADAMS, G. B. "Anglo-Saxon Feudalism," in *American Historical Review*, October, 1901.
- *ADAMS, G. B. *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, Chap. ix.
- *Article, "Castle" in *Encyclopedia Britannica*.
- Article, "Feudalism" in *Encyclopedia Britannica*.
- BÉMONT AND MONOD. *Medieval Europe*, Chap. xvi.
- LUCHAIRE, A. *Social France at the Time of Philip Augustus*, Chap. xiii.
- PAETOW, L. J. *Guide to the Study of Medieval History*, Part II, Chaps. xii, xviii, xxvi-xxviii.
- *ROBINSON, J. H. *Readings in European History*, Vol. I, Chap. ix.
- *SEIGNOBOS, C. *The Feudal Régime*, Chaps. ii, iii.
- THORNDIKE, L. *History of Medieval Europe*, Chap. xiii.

Suggested Readings:

BLAND, BROWN AND TAWNEY. *Select Documents in English Economic History*, Part I, Section ii.

BRUNNER, H. *Deutsche Rechtsgeschichte*.

CORNISH, F. W. *Chivalry*.

EMERTON, E. *Medieval Europe*, Chap. xiv.

JENKS, E. *Law and Politics in the Middle Ages*.

LEA, H. C. *Studies in Church History*, p. 342 ff.

LUCHAIRE, A. *Manuel des institutions françaises*.

LUCHAIRE, A. *Social France at the Time of Philip Augustus*, Chaps. i, viii, ix-xi.

MUNRO AND SELLERY. *Medieval Civilization*, pp. 159-211.

POLLOCK AND MAITLAND. *History of English Law*.

2. Agrarian life and the manorial system.

A. The nature of the manorial system.

- (1) The manor the unit of medieval agricultural life.
 - a. Overwhelming predominance of agrarian life in the Middle Ages.
- (2) The manor and feudalism.
 - a. The manor the method of conducting agriculture during the prevalence of feudalism as the politico-legal basis of medieval organization.
 - b. Wide distribution of manor or village community.
 - (a) Yet, like feudalism, not universal in medieval Europe.
 - c. The manor not a universal incident of feudalism nor is feudalism indispensable to the existence of the manor.
- (3) The origin of the manor.
 - a. The Germanic or *Mark* theory set forth by the Maurers, Kemble, Stubbs, and Freeman.
 - (a) Assumes communal ownership of land as origin of the manor.
 - b. The Gallo-Romanic or *Villa* theory expounded by Fustel de Coulanges and Seebohm.
 - (a) Assumes progress from a servile status.

- c. Attempted synthesis of these views by Maitland, Ashley, Vinogradoff and Jenks.
 - (a) Question not yet settled in a definitive manner.
- B. The analysis of the manorial system.
 - (1) Divisions of the manor.
 - a. Divisions between the lord and the peasantry.
 - b. Divisions according to the technique of agriculture.
 - (a) The field-systems.
 - (2) The cultivation of the manor.
 - a. Division of services and labor between lord and peasantry.
 - (a) Lord's rights to labor of peasants.
 - aa. Week days and boon days.
 - bb. Other dues and payments.
 - (b) Peasant's right to land and protection.
 - b. Coöperation among the peasants.
 - (a) Advantages and defects.
 - c. The technique of agricultural processes.
 - d. Crops and tools.
 - (a) Primitive equipment in agricultural machinery.
 - e. Live stock.
 - (a) Difficulty in providing winter food.
 - (3) Social classes and administrative system on the manor.
 - a. Lord and his retinue.
 - b. Officers.
 - (a) Steward.
 - (b) Bailiff.
 - (c) Reeve.
 - (d) Subordinate functionaries.
 - aa. E.g., Hayward.
 - c. Peasantry.
 - (a) Free tenants.
 - (b) Socmen.
 - (c) Villeins.

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- (d) Cotters.
- (e) Slaves.
- d. Tendency of the lawyers to oversimplify the classification of the inhabitants of the manor.
 - (a) Has led to many major errors in social history of medieval Europe.
- C. General summary of the economic and social characteristics of the manor as a village community.
 - (1) Isolation and self-sufficiency of the manor.
 - a. Not as complete, however, as conventionally represented.
 - (2) Domination of custom, tradition, and repetition.
 - (3) Stability and nonadaptability to change.
 - (4) Barter economy.
 - (5) Corporate unity of the inhabitants of the manor.
- D. The decline and disappearance of the manorial system.
 - (1) England.
 - a. Changes between 1100 and 1500.
 - (a) Rise of the local grain market.
 - (b) Increase of number of free tenants.
 - (c) Commutation of personal services into money payment.
 - (d) Appearance of class of agricultural wage-earners.
 - (e) Development of money economy.
 - (f) Effects of the Black Death.
 - b. Practical disappearance of the manor by 1550.
 - (a) Long persistence of medieval technique.
- (2) France.
 - a. Northeast chief center for development of manor.
 - b. Slight hold of serfdom in northwest and especially in the south.
 - c. Gradual emancipation of peasantry before 1789.
 - d. The Revolutionary reforms of August 4-5, 1789.

- (3) Germany.
 - a. Early development of manor in southwest.
 - (a) Gradual emancipation of serfs.
 - b. Prevalence of leaseholding in northwest.
 - c. Late but complete development of manor in east.
 - d. Edicts of emancipation, 1807 ff.
 - (a) Delay in execution of these edicts.
- (4) Eastern Europe.
 - a. Austria abolishes serfdom in 1848.
 - b. The Russian edict of emancipation, 1861.
 - (a) Slow decay of village community.

Introductory Readings:

- *ASHLEY, W. J. *The Economic Organization of England*, Chaps. i, iii.
- CHEYNEY, E. P. *Industrial and Social History of England*, Chap. ii.
- *GIBBINS, H. D. B. *Industry in England*, Chaps. iv, v, viii.
- GRAS, N. S. B. *The Evolution of the English Corn Market*, pp. 24-31.
- *HONE, N. J. *Manor and Manorial Records*.
- JANSSEN, J. *History of the German People at the Close of the Middle Ages*, Vol. I, Book III, Chap. i.
- *LIPSON, E. *An Introduction to the Economic History of England*, Chap. i.
- *OGG, F. A. *Economic Development of Modern Europe*, Chap. ii.
- ROBINSON, J. H. *Readings in European History*, Vol. I, pp. 399-406.
- *SEIGNOBOS, C. *The Feudal Régime*, pp. 3-26.
- USHER, A. P. *The Industrial History of England*, Chap. v.
- *VINOGRADOFF, P. *Villainage in England*, Introduction.

Suggested Readings:

- ASHLEY, W. J. *An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory*, Vol. I, Part I, Chap. i.
- BLAND, BROWN AND TAWNEY. *Documents*, Part I, Section iv.
- FUSTEL DE COULANGES, N. D. *The Origin of Property in Land*.
- GRAY, H. L. *English Field Systems*, Chaps. i, x.

LIPSON, E. *Introduction to English Economic History*, Chaps. ii-iv.

MAITLAND, F. W. *Domesday Book and Beyond*.

PROTHERO, R. E. *English Farming, Past and Present*, Chaps. i-iii.

SEEBOHM, F. *The English Village Community*.

VINOGRADOFF, P. *The Growth of the Manor*.

3. Medieval towns: the center of medieval manufacturing, commercial and cultural life.

A. The origin of medieval towns.

- (1) General sociological aspects of the origins of towns.
- (2) Early towns not originally trading centers.
 - a. Appropriate sites for robbery, sacred spots, and places of refuge.
- (3) The gradual development of manufacturing and commercial activity and the division of labor between country and town.
- (4) Political aspects of the rise of the medieval towns.
 - a. Relations with feudalism and struggle for emancipation or autonomy.
 - b. The borough and the corporation.
- (5) Isolation of early medieval towns.

B. Medieval town life.

- (1) Physical aspects of towns.
 - a. Walls, streets, dwellings, sanitation.
- (2) Life in the towns.
 - a. Industries and markets.
 - b. Social classes.
 - c. Social life, recreations and ceremonial.
 - d. Protection of life and property.
 - e. The towns as the center of medieval radicalism.

C. Medieval commerce and the merchant gilds.

- (1) Internal trade and commerce in the medieval period.
 - a. Division of labor between country and town.
 - b. Town markets and weekly market days.

- c. The great medieval fairs.
 - (a) Religious phases of origins of fairs.
 - (b) Regulation and control of medieval fairs.
 - aa. Courts and laws.
 - bb. Prohibition of forestalling, engrossing and regrating.
 - (c) Description of typical medieval fairs.
- (2) Revival of foreign trade in the medieval period.
 - a. Decline of world trade during the "Dark Ages."
 - (a) Yet more than was earlier supposed.
 - b. Interference of pirates and robbers with trade.
 - (a) Particular nuisance of the Northmen.
 - aa. Yet the Vikings did in some instances forward commerce.
 - c. Revival of commercial relations in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.
 - (a) South European trade with the Orient.
 - (b) Stimulation of trade by the Crusades.
 - aa. Brought west into contact with the east.
 - bb. Created new wants and introduced new commodities.
 - (c) The "golden age" of the commerce of the Italian cities.
 - (d) Development of commerce in northern Europe.
 - aa. The northern commercial leagues.
 - (e) Revival of trade brings money economy, the rise of capital and credit and the preliminaries of the national state.
 - aa. Process carried further by Commercial Revolution after 1500.
- (3) The merchant gild and the organization and control of medieval commerce.
 - a. Origins of the merchant gild.
 - b. Membership and organization.
 - c. Functions.

(a) Political.

aa. Relation to municipal authorities.

bb. Autonomy in commercial matters.

(aa) Problem of degree of economic independence.

(b) Economic.

aa. Control and regulation of the trade of the towns.

bb. Relation to the control of fairs.

cc. Enforcement of medieval economic theory.

(c) Social and fraternal functions.

d. Decline of the merchant gild.

(4) The law merchant.

a. Its origins, sources, and nature.

*Introductory Readings:**ADAMS, G. B. *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, Chap. xii.ASHLEY, W. J. *Surveys, Historic and Economic*, pp. 167-212.BÉMONT AND MONOD. *Medieval Europe*, Chap. xxiii.BLOK, P. *History of the People of the Netherlands*, Vol. I, pp. 215-227, 244-250.CUNNINGHAM, W. *Western Civilization in Its Economic Aspects*, Vol. II, pp. 46-51, 87-95, 108-114, 124-129.*DAVIS, H. W. C. *Medieval Europe*, Chap. ix.*DAY, CLIVE. *History of Commerce*, Part II.JANSSEN, J. *History of the German People*, Vol. II, Book III, Chap. iii.ROBINSON, J. H. *Readings in European History*, Vol. I, pp. 406-427.SEIGNOBOS, C. *History of Medieval and Modern Civilization*, Chap. viii.*THORNDIKE, L. *History of Medieval Europe*, Chap. xvii.*USHER, A. P. *Industrial History of England*, Chap. vi, and pp. 171-176.*Suggested Readings:*BAX, E. B. *German Society at the Close of the Middle Ages*, Chaps. v-vii.BLAND, BROWN AND TAWNEY. *Documents*, Part I, Sections v-vii.

EMERTON, E. *The Beginnings of Modern Europe*, Chap. iv.
 GIBBINS, H. D. B. *History of Commerce in Europe*, Book II.
 Giry and Reville. *Emancipation of the Medieval Towns*.
 GREEN, MRS. J. R. *Town Life in the Fifteenth Century*.
 GROSS, C. *The Gild Merchant*.
Histoire générale, Vol. II, Chap. ix.
 LIPSON, E. *Introduction to the Economic History of England*, Chaps. v, vii.
 THOMPSON, J. W. "The Commerce of France in the Ninth Century," *Journal of Political Economy*, 1915, pp. 857-887.

4. Medieval industry and the craft gilds.

A. Origin of craft gilds.

- (1) Relation and resemblance to classical *collegia* and sodalities.
- (2) Relation to merchant gild.
- (3) Causes and significance of the rise of the craft gilds.
- (4) Relation of the craft gilds to municipal, feudal and central authorities.

B. Problem of the autonomy and independence of the craft gilds.

- (1) Present significance of this problem in the light of the recent developments and claims of gild socialism.
- (2) Probability that gilds were rather strictly limited by allied medieval institutions and were a part of the medieval system.
- (3) Necessity of distinguishing between types of gilds in considering this question.

C. Internal organization of the craft gilds.

- (1) Membership and economic classes.
 - a. Masters.
 - b. Journey-*men*.
 - c. Apprentices.
- (2) Gild organization and administration.

D. Economic functions of the craft gilds.

- (1) Regulation of wages.

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- (2) Inspection of workmanship and quality of materials.
- (3) Regulation of prices and conditions of sale.
- (4) Regulation of hours and conditions of labor.
- E. Social and fraternal functions where undertaken by craft gilds.
 - (1) Mutual benefit insurance.
 - (2) Social services.
 - (3) Religious activities.
 - (4) Dramatic and ceremonial activities.
 - (5) Fraternal, social, religious and ceremonial functions in medieval life most frequently controlled by separate gilds (Usher).
- F. Decline of the craft gilds.
 - (1) Plutocracy and autocracy within the gilds.
 - (2) Exclusiveness of the masters.
 - (3) Secession of journeymen gilds.
 - (4) Origin and competition of the domestic or putting-out system.
 - (5) Opposition of the national state.
 - (6) Wide variation in the time of disappearance of the gilds.
 - a. In England they had nearly died out by 1560.
 - b. In France and Germany they lingered on in a weakened state to the coming of the Industrial Revolution.
 - (7) Problem of the relation of the gilds to the trade-unions.
 - a. No probability of any genetic connection.
 - b. Modern trade-union movement has been an imitation of English developments and there was a hiatus of two centuries between English gilds and English trade-unions.
- G. Gild socialism and the revival of interest in medieval gilds.
 - (1) Gild socialism must be justified by its adaptability to present social and industrial conditions rather than by an appeal to the Middle Ages.

Introductory Readings:

- *ASHLEY, W. J. *The Economic Organization of England*, Chap. ii.
- *EVANS, A. P. "The Problem of Control in Medieval Industry," in *Annual Report of the American Historical Association*, 1920.
- JANSSEN, J. *History of the German People*, Vol. II, Book III, Chap. ii.
- LIPSON, E. *Introduction to the Economic History of England*, Chap. viii.
- *OGG, F. A. *Economic Development of Modern Europe*, Chap. iii.
- *RENARD, G. *Gilds in the Middle Ages*.
- *UNWIN, G. *The Gilds and Companies of London*, Chap. i.
- *USHER, A. P. *Industrial History of England*, Chap. iii and pp. 164-171, 176-194.

Suggested Readings:

- COLE, G. D. H. *Industry in the Middle Ages*.
- KRAMER, S. *English Craft Gilds and Government*.
- PENTY, A. J. *Guildsman's Interpretation of History*.
- SELIGMAN, E. R. A. *Two Chapters on Medieval Gilds*.
- UNWIN, G. *Industrial Organization in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*.

5. Medieval finance and banking.

- A. The barter economy of the "Dark Ages" and its disadvantages.
- B. Inferior coinage of the early Middle Ages.
- C. Diversity of coinage and frequency of debasement.
(1) Debasement a late development.
- D. Italian contributions to the standardizing of coins, the development of banking and the beginnings of credit institutions.
(1) Historic basis of their primacy.
- E. Bankers and money-lenders.
(1) Jews, Lombards, Moors, early modern banking houses (e.g., the Fuggers).

Introductory Readings:

- *CUNNINGHAM, W. *Western Civilization*, Vol. II, pp. 74-77, 175-177.

*DAY, C. *History of Commerce*, pp. 117-121, 150-154.
 MACDONALD, G. *Evolution of Coinage*, Chaps. i, ii.
 THORNDIKE, L. *History of Medieval Europe*, p. 355.

Suggested Readings:

DEL MAR, A. *History of Monetary Systems*.
 DODD, A. F. *History of Money in the British Empire and the United States*, Part I, Chaps. i, ii.
 SHAW, W. A. *The History of Currency*.

6. Medieval economic concepts and doctrines.
 A. Sources and precedents.
 (1) Importance of Aristotle and the church.
 B. Value, exchange and the theory of a "just price."
 (1) Condemnation of forestalling, engrossing and regrating.
 C. Objections to interest-taking.
 (1) Interest and usury in medieval theory.
 D. Relation of these doctrines to medieval economic practice.
 E. Failure to grasp at all the modern theories of capital, credit or value.
 F. Greater recognition of social service and responsibility in medieval economic theory than in modern "price economics" and the "theory of business enterprise."
 (1) Due to differences in economic experiences and institutions.

Introductory Readings:

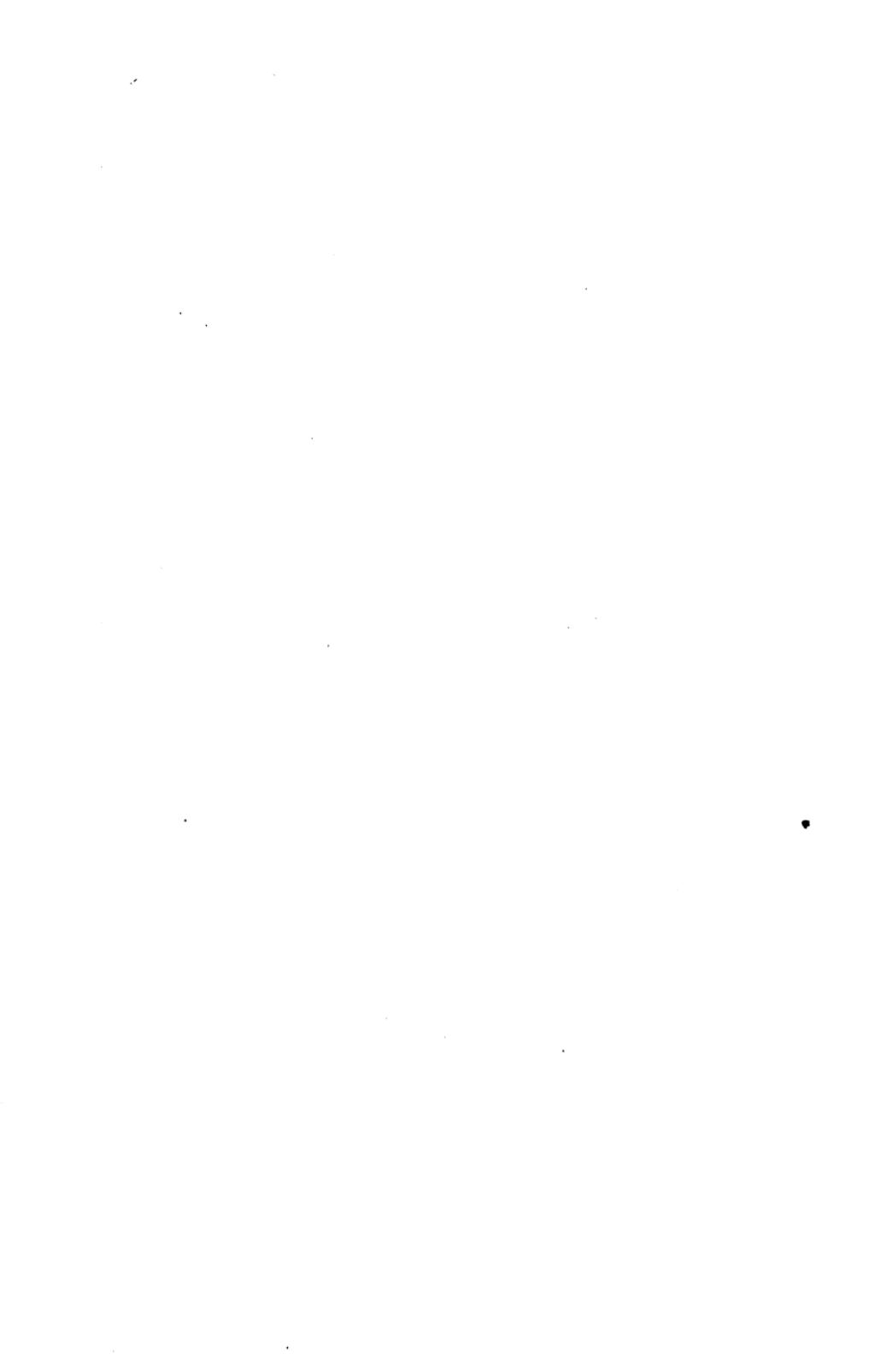
*ASHLEY, W. J. *An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory*, Vol. I, Part I, Chap. iii.
 *HANEY, L. H. *History of Economic Thought*, Chap. vi.

7. Fundamental characteristics and significance of the Middle Ages.
 A. Isolation.
 B. Agrarian and rural economy.
 (1) Inevitable tendency toward repetition.
 C. Customary procedure and conservatism the rule.

- .D. Church supports the existing order and opposes the critical spirit.
- E. Centralized political administration impossible or difficult.
- F. Effectuated gradual assimilation of barbarism with Graeco-Roman-Gallic culture.
- G. Growth of trade, foreign contacts, capital and credit furnished the means for destroying this antique system and paved the way for the dawn of the modern order which has been in process of development from the Crusades to the Industrial Revolution.
 - (1) Progress came from without rather than within the medieval order.

Introductory Readings:

- *ADAMS, G. B. *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, Chap. xviii.
- BURR, G. L. "Anent the Middle Ages," in *American Historical Review*, July, 1913.
- *SHOTWELL, J. T. "Middle Ages," *Encyclopedia Britannica*.



PART VI

THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF MODERN TIMES

XXV. The Expansion of Europe, the Commercial Revolution, and the Origins of Modern Society.

1. The old views of the causes or incidents of the beginnings of modern history.
 - A. Some representative incidents or movements conventionally regarded as the causes of modern civilization.
 - (1) The fall of Constantinople, 1453.
 - (2) The Renaissance.
 - (3) The Protestant Revolution.
 - B. Untenable nature of any such view of the origin of modern times.
 - (1) Irrelevant character of the fall of Constantinople.
 - (2) The backward-looking nature of the Renaissance and the Protestant Revolution.
 - a. Fundamental dependence of both on the expansion of Europe.
 - C. The only movement which can be shown to have had a sufficiently causative and genetic connection with modern times and the characteristics of modern society is the expansion of Europe and the resulting Commercial Revolution.
 - (1) Extraneous influences and contact with foreign cultures were required to disrupt the medieval cultural complex and initiate conditions making for modern civilization.
 - (2) Professor W. R. Shepherd's original synthesis of this position.

2. The crusades and the initial phase of the expansion of Europe.
 - A. The occasion and causes of the crusades.
 - (1) Expansion of the Turks.
 - (2) Appeal of the eastern emperor.
 - (3) Attitude of the popes.
 - (4) Complaints of the pilgrims.
 - (5) Favorable aspects of feudal society and ecclesiastical ideals and practices.
 - B. The political and military phases of the crusades.
 - (1) Classes among the crusaders.
 - (2) The chief eastern crusades.
 - a. The first crusade (1095-1099).
 - b. The second crusade (1147-1149).
 - c. The third crusade (1189-1192).
 - d. The fourth crusade (1202-1204).
 - e. The children's crusade (1212).
 - f. The later crusades (1217-1221, 1228-1229, 1248-1254, 1270-1272).
 - (3) The Latin kingdoms in the east.
 - (4) The military and crusading orders.
 - C. The social and economic results of the crusades.
 - (1) Contact of western peoples with the older and richer culture of the east.
 - a. Stimulation of further exploration and travel in the east.
 - b. Development of greater demand for eastern products.
 - c. Breakdown of the self-sufficiency of the medieval community.
 - d. Weakening of medieval European customs and traditions.
 - (2) The development of commerce with the east.
 - a. The growth of prosperity of the Italian trading cities.
 - b. The great medieval trade routes.
 - c. The methods and technique of medieval trade.

- (3) The beginnings of a money economy.
 - a. Variety of influences flowing from this.
- (4) The rise of the middle class or *bourgeoisie*.
- D. The relation of the crusades to the stimulation of explorations and discoveries leading to overseas expansion.

Introductory Readings:

- *ADAMS, G. B. *Civilization during the Middle Ages*, Chaps. xi, xii.
- BÉMONT AND MONOD. *Medieval Europe*, pp. 373, 374.
- *CHEYNEY, E. P. *European Background of American History*, Chaps. i-iii.
- EMERTON, E. *Medieval Europe*, pp. 388-397.
- *MUNRO, D. C. *History of the Middle Ages*, pp. 106-121.
- MUNRO AND SELLERY. *Medieval Civilization*, pp. 248-256.
- ROBINSON, J. H. *Readings in European History*, Vol. I, pp. 312-343.

Suggested Readings:

- ARCHER AND KINGSFORD. *The Story of the Crusades*.
- Article "Crusades," in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.
- DAVIS, H. W. C. *Medieval Europe*, Chap. viii.
- FLICK, A. C. *Rise of the Medieval Church*, Chap. xx.
- HEYD, W. *Histoire du commerce du Levant*.
- MORRIS, H. C. *History of Colonization*, Vol. I, Part II.
- THORNDIKE, L. *History of Medieval Europe*, Chap. xvi.

- 3. The great discoveries and overseas expansion.
 - A. The general motives of discovery and colonization.
 - (1) Economic.
 - (2) Political.
 - (3) Religious.
 - (4) Psychological.
 - B. The immediate causes of the explorations.
 - (1) The conventional notion that the capture of the eastern trade routes by the Turks was the cause of exploration and the search for an overseas route to the Indies.
 - a. Professor Lybyer's demonstration of the inaccuracy of this view.

- (2) Economic jealousy of the commercial monopoly of the Italian cities over the Levant trade the chief cause of the explorations.

- (3) Other minor influences, such as curiosity, better technique for navigation, and desire for the conversion of natives.

C. Chief phases of the explorations and discoveries.

- (1) Marco Polo and explorations in the east (1271-1295).

- (2) Portuguese exploration.

- a. Prince Henry the Navigator (1394-1460).

- (a) Under his auspices the Atlantic islands and African coast were explored.

- b. Diaz discovers the Congo and the Cape of Good Hope (1484-1487).

- c. Vasco da Gama and the discovery of the sea route to India, 1498.

- aa. Explorations and settlements in the East Indies.

- d. Cabral discovers Brazil, 1500.

- (3) Spanish discoveries.

- a. Columbus discovers the new world, 1492.

- aa. His failure to recognize or appreciate this fact.

- bb. Failure of Europeans for more than a century after Columbus fully to recognize the existence of the western hemisphere.

- b. Magellan's sailors circumnavigate the world, 1519-1522.

- (4) French, English and Dutch explorations.

- (5) Russian expansion eastward.

D. The "rival commercial empires."

- (1) Portuguese prosperity, 1450-1580.

- a. Reasons for decline.

- (a) Corrupt colonial and mercantile officialdom.

- (b) Imperfect retailing machinery.
- (c) Inadequate naval protection of merchants.
- (2) Spanish ascendancy, 1550-1600.
 - a. Chief weaknesses.
 - (a) Imperfect conception of capital.
 - (b) Intolerance of Philip II.
 - aa. Loss of Moorish and Jewish bankers.
 - bb. Rebellion and secession of Protestant Netherlands.
 - (c) Repudiation of Spanish debts and loss of foreign credit.
 - (d) Absurdly rigid development of Spanish mercantilism.
 - (e) Exploitation rather than colonization of new world.
 - b. The destruction of the Spanish Armada, 1588.
- (3) The Flemish cities and Holland, 1450-1650.
 - a. The rise and decline of Bruges, Ghent and Antwerp.
 - b. The prosperity of the Dutch.
 - (a) Chiefly interested in trade rather than in thoroughgoing colonization.
 - (b) Their inability to achieve full political unity and coöperation among the cities.
 - c. Contest with England and loss of commercial primacy.
- (4) The struggle between England and France.
 - a. Weaknesses of French colonial system.
 - (a) Waste of energy in attempt to extend eastern frontier and humble Hapsburgs.
 - (b) Extensive colonization, military occupation and exploitation the rule in overseas possessions.
 - b. Intensive English colonization of a small area.
 - (a) Large devotion to colonial empire.
- (5) The triumph of England, 1763.

Introductory Readings:

- *CUNNINGHAM, W. *Western Civilization*, Vol. II, Book V, Chap. iii.
- *DAY, CLIVE. *History of Commerce*, Part III, Chap. xv.
- GIBBINS, H. D. B. *History of Commerce in Europe*, Book III, Chaps. i, ii.
- *LYBYER, A. H. "The Influence of the Rise of the Ottoman Turks upon the Routes of Oriental Trade," in *Annual Report of the American Historical Association*, Vol. I (1914), pp. 127-133.
- LYBYER, A. H. "The Ottoman Turks and the Routes of Oriental Trade," *English Historical Review*, Vol. XXX (1915), pp. 577-588.
- MUIR, R. *The Expansion of Europe*, Chaps. i-iii.
- PAYNE, E. J., in *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. I, Chaps. i, ii.
- ROBINSON AND BEARD. *Development of Modern Europe*, Vol. I, Chap. vii.
- *SEIGNOBOS, C. *Medieval and Modern Civilization*, Chap. xvii.
- SHEPHERD, W. R. *Latin America*, Part I.
- *THORNDIKE, L. *History of Medieval Europe*, pp. 607-611.

Suggested Readings:

- ABBOTT, W. C. *The Expansion of Europe*, Vol. I, Chap. iii.
- BOLTON AND MARSHALL. *The Colonization of North America*.
- HULME, E. M. *The Renaissance and the Reformation*, Chap. ix.
- JACOBS, J. *The Story of Geographical Discovery*.
- KELLER, A. G. *Colonization*.
- MORRIS, H. C. *History of Colonization*, Vol. I, Part III.

4. The major results of the expansion of Europe and the Commercial Revolution (see Shepherd in *Political Science Quarterly*, 1919).
 - A. Commercial and financial effects.
 - (1) Expansion of trade.
 - a. Greater volume of trade.
 - b. Greater geographical scope of trading operations.
 - (a) Commerce becomes oceanic rather than thalassic.
 - (b) Shift of center of commercial activity

from Mediterranean basin to the west and north.

- (2) New financial situations and methods.
 - a. Increase of precious metals.
 - b. Dislocation of prices.
 - c. Development of new concepts of capital and the evolution of credit and credit institutions.
 - (a) Extinction of medieval limitations on interest-taking.
 - (b) Development of banks and stock exchanges.
 - (c) Underwriting and insurance.
 - d. Speculation and "bubbles."
- (3) New forms of commercial organization and procedure.
 - a. Improved methods and equipment in navigation.
 - b. Development of trading companies.
 - (a) Necessity of association among merchants.
 - aa. Greater dangers and expense of large-scale commerce.
 - bb. Governmental pressure.
 - (b) Growth of size and power of commercial enterprises.
 - aa. The regulated company.
 - bb. The joint-stock company.
 - (c) Some leading commercial companies.
(For complete list, see Cheyney, *European Background*, pp. 137-139.)
 - aa. The Muscovy company, 1555.
 - bb. The Turkey-Levant company, 1581.
 - cc. The Morocco company, 1585.
 - dd. The Guinea company, 1588.
 - ee. The English East India company, 1600.
 - ff. The Dutch East India company, 1602.
 - gg. The Company of New France, 1628.

THE SOCIAL HISTORY

- (d) Development of joint-stock companies came chiefly after 1600.
- c. Development of trading monopolies.
- d. Relation of commercial expansion and organization to the growth of large territorial states and secular absolutism.
- (4) New commercial theories and policies.
 - a. Mercantilism, Colbertism, Cameralism.
 - (a) Associated with earlier phases of commercial expansion and the absolutist state.
 - (b) Doctrines.
 - aa. Arrogant nationalism in commerce.
 - bb. Disregard of colonial interests.
 - cc. Economic fallacies.
 - dd. Obstruction of free and full commercial activity.
 - b. Physiocracy and *laissez-faire*.
 - (a) Product of the *bourgeoisie*.
 - (b) Historical, philosophical, and scientific basis of their doctrines.
 - (c) Their economic and commercial doctrines.
 - aa. State-inactivity in economic field.
 - bb. Prosperity secured by natural law.
 - B. Industrial changes.
 - (1) Increased demand for commodities of European manufacture.
 - (2) Development of European industries.
 - a. Textile manufacture.
 - (a) Imposition of limitations on the importation of cotton goods.
 - b. Trinkets for trade with natives.
 - c. New commodities adopted in Europe through trade with overseas areas.
 - (a) Pottery.
 - (b) Hardware.
 - (c) Glass.

- (d) Furniture.
- (e) Tapestry and silks.
- d. Ship-building.
- (3) Importance of fisheries.
- (4) Rise of the domestic or "putting-out" system.
 - a. The "woolen industry."
- (5) Preparation for the Industrial Revolution.
- (6) Agricultural changes—the "agricultural revolution."
 - a. Many new crops brought from abroad.
 - b. Introduction of a better technique.
 - (a) Agricultural tools.
 - c. Improved stockbreeding.
 - d. Growth of engrossing and enclosures.
 - (a) Relation of the new capital to this tendency.
 - e. Relation of these agricultural changes to the Industrial Revolution.
- C. Social changes produced by the expansion of Europe and the Commercial Revolution.
 - (1) Alteration of manners and customs due to the increased introduction of foreign products earlier known, and the bringing in of wholly new products.
 - (2) The appearance of comfort, luxury and ostentation.
 - a. New articles of food, drink, dress and ornamentation.
 - (a) Rise in standards of comfort.
 - (b) New methods of ostentatious display.
 - b. New food products making possible the support of a larger population.
 - (a) Particularly the potato, sugar and tropical fruits.
 - (3) Social effects of the new customs.
 - a. Coffee houses.
 - b. Smoking taverns.
 - c. Socio-political aspects of these.

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- (4) Emigration and the drain of the population to the colonies.
- (5) Stimulation of travel and the increase of knowledge of foreign regions.
- (6) Increase of the middle class and the gradual triumph of *bourgeoisie* interests and ambitions.
- (7) Gradual extinction of serfdom and the improvement in the status of the peasantry.

D. Political results of the Commercial Revolution.

- (1) Nationalism and the rise of the dynastic national state.
 - a. The limitations on royal authority in the feudal system.
 - (a) Dependence of the monarch on feudal levies of men and money and on feudal lords and officials for administration and justice.
 - b. Reaction of the Commercial Revolution on this situation.
 - (a) Increase of royal resources due to income from various phases of the discoveries, colonization and commerce.
 - (b) King becomes able to hire loyal officialdom and army and to render himself independent of feudal lords, thus finding himself in a position to undertake their repression.
 - aa. Often aided in this by civil wars among the nobles.
 - (aa) E.g., English War of the Roses and French religious and dynastic wars.
 - bb. Relies on new middle class for his officials in opposing the feudal nobility.
 - c. Rise of the national dynastic states after 1450.
 - (a) England, 1485.
 - (b) Spain, 1556.

- (c) France, 1589.
- (d) Russia, 1698.
- (e) Prussia, 1713.
 - aa. Indirect effect of expansion on Russia and Prussia.
- d. Early nationalism was dynastic, absolutistic and repressive rather than popular and democratic.
 - (a) Required the French and Industrial Revolutions to develop these later phases of nationalism.
- e. The political theory of divine right.
 - (a) Political and religious nature of such a doctrine.
 - (b) Leading theorists.
 - aa. James I.
 - bb. Filmer.
 - cc. Bossuet.
- f. Rise and triumph of secular absolutism.
 - (a) Probably a more important and characteristic development than divine right.
 - (b) Roman law in its relation to this process.
 - (c) Machiavelli and *Realpolitik*.
 - (d) Hobbes' defense of secular absolutism.

(2) The rise of the middle class and the attack on royal absolutism.

- a. Middle class at first joins with kings in mutual war on feudal lords; later, when arbitrary royal absolutism threatens their interests, the merchants and townsmen oppose the monarchy and subject the kings to constitutional limitations.
- b. The English, French and American Revolutions are but subordinate phases and incidents of this rise of the political interests and power of the middle class.
- c. The political interests and theories of the middle class.

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- (a) Merchants desire freedom from arbitrary taxation.
- (b) Also seek immunity from royal interference with perfect freedom of trade.
- (c) The geographical discoveries and Newtonian celestial mechanics produce a eulogy of nature and the "natural."
- (d) *Laissez-faire*, the contract theory of social and political origins, and the philosophical justification of revolution.

d. The English Revolutions of 1645-1649 and 1688-1689.

- (a) Class divisions in the conflict.
 - aa. Landlords favor the king.
 - bb. Townsmen and many of the yeomanry favor the parliamentary party.
- (b) The limitations placed on royal authority, 1688-1689.
- (c) Establishment of parliamentary supremacy.
- (d) Walpole and the growth of the plutocracy.

e. The American Revolution, 1775-1783.

- (a) The setting.
 - aa. Navigation laws allowed to lapse in operation.
 - bb. Necessity of British imperial reorganization after 1763.
- (b) The rise of the middle-class merchants and their opposition to the revival of the long dormant navigation laws and to the imposition of new taxation measures.
 - aa. Adhesion of debtor landlords in the south.
 - bb. Desire of frontiersmen and speculators to occupy the land west of the Alleghanies.

- (c) The civil war within the British empire.
 - aa. English and American Whigs unite against Tories in both countries.

- (d) Dominance of the business classes in the new national government, 1787-1801.

- (e) Economic basis of Latin-American revolutions.

- f. The French Revolution.

- (a) Causes.

- aa. Royal oppression.

- (aa) Arbitrary interference with property rights and individual liberties.

- bb. Anachronistic vestiges of the feudal system.

- (b) *Bourgeois* nature of the origins, direction and control of the revolution.

- (c) The reforms of the French Revolution.
 - aa. Elimination of medievalism and dynastic absolutism.

- (d) The popularization of nationalism.

- (e) Napoleon and the *bourgeoisie*.

- g. General absence of any democratic tendencies in these revolutions.

- (a) Preparation for, rather than realization of, democracy.

- (b) Undemocratic features of English governmental system in 1800.

- (c) The "Old Régime" and the enlightened despots.

- h. The revision of law in keeping with the industrial and social changes.

- E. Religious aspects of the expansion of Europe.

- (1) Growth of missionary enterprise.

- a. Primarily Catholic before 1800.

- b. Laid the basis for "trade, politics and Christianity" in the nineteenth century.

- (2) Growth of knowledge of religious phenomena.

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- a. Contact with other world religions.
- b. Development of science of comparative religion.
- c. Deistic theory of a "natural religion."
- d. Growth of toleration and skepticism.
- (3) Religious and ethical readjustment to the new economic situation.
 - a. "Business a divine calling."
 - b. Influence of Protestantism.
 - c. Divine sanction of economic status.
 - (a) Importance of Calvin.
- F. Intellectual effects of the overseas expansion.
 - (1) Dynamic aspects of the contact of cultures.
 - (2) Increase of the range, variety and volume of scientific information.
 - (3) Growth of experimental science.
 - (4) Rise of a critical spirit and the development of tolerance.
 - (5) Origin of theories of progress.
 - (6) The relation of the new science to social and economic philosophy.
 - (7) Science and improvements in technology.

Introductory Readings:

- *ABBOTT, W. C. *The Expansion of Europe*, Vol. I, Chaps. x, xxi.
- ASHLEY, W. J. *The Economic Organization of England*, Chaps. iv, v.
- CHEYNEY, E. P. *The European Background of American History*, Chaps. iv, vii, viii.
- *CUNNINGHAM, W. *Western Civilization*, Vol. II, Book V, Chap. ii.
- CUNNINGHAM, W., in *Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. I, Chap. xv.
- *DAY, C. *History of Commerce*, Part III.
- DUNBAR, C. F. *The Theory and History of Banking*. Chaps. I, viii-xii.
- DUNNING, W. A. *Political Theories from Luther to Montesquieu*, pp. 212-217, 234-241, 254-261, 281-290, 325-330, 345-368.

GIBBINS, H. *J.* B. *Industry in England*, Chaps. xv, xvi, xviii, xix.

*GILLESPIE, J. E. *The Influence of Overseas Expansion on England to 1700*.

*GRETTON, R. H. *The English Middle Class*.

*HANEY, L. H. *History of Economic Thought*, Chaps. vii-x.

HAYES, C. J. H. *Political and Social History of Modern Europe*, Vol. I, pp. 274-293, 479-486.

*HOBSON, J. A. *Evolution of Modern Capitalism* (revised edition), Chap. i.

*LECKY, W. E. H. *Rationalism in Europe*, Vol. II, Chap. vi.

MARVIN, F. S. *The Living Past*, Chaps. vii, viii.

*MAY, T. E. *Constitutional History of England*, Vol. II, pp. 18-24.

MUIR, R. *Nationalism and Internationalism*, Part II, Chaps. i, ii.

OGG, F. A. *Economic Development of Modern Europe*, Chaps. iv-vi.

*POLLARD, A. F. *Factors in Modern History*, Chaps. ii, iii, vi, vii, x.

*PROTHERO, R. E. *English Farming, Past and Present*, Chaps. vii-xii.

ROBINSON AND BEARD. *Development of Modern Europe*, Vol. I, Chaps. viii-x.

SCHLESINGER, A. M. *The Colonial Merchants and the American Revolution*.

*SEELEY, J. R. *The Expansion of England*, Chap. v.

*SHEPHERD, W. R. "The Expansion of Europe," *Political Science Quarterly*, 1919.

*SMITH, P. *The Age of the Reformation*, Chaps. x-xii, xiv.

SOMBART, W. *The Quintessence of Capitalism*, Chaps. i-viii, xi-xiii, xxiv-xxviii.

*USHER, A. P. *Industrial History of England*, Chaps. viii, xi.

VAN TYNE, C. H. *The American Revolution*.

Suggested Readings:

ABBOTT, W. C. *The Expansion of Europe*, Chaps. iv, vi, xiii-xv, xvii, xviii, xx, xxiii, xxx, xxxiv.

ASHLEY, W. J. *Economic History*, pp. 456 ff.

ASHTON, J. *Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne*.

BECKER, C. *The Beginnings of the American People*.

BÜCHER, C. *Industrial Evolution*, Chap. iii.

BURY, J. B. *The Idea of Progress*.

FIGGIS, J. N. *The Divine Right of Kings*.
 GIDE AND RIST. *History of Economic Doctrines*, Book I.
 GUTHRIE, W. B. *Socialism before the French Revolution*.
 HULME, E. M. *The Renaissance and the Reformation*, Chap. xiii.
 MORRIS, H. C. *History of Colonization*, Vol. I, Part III.
 RAYNAL, G. T. *A Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies*.
 SCHAPIRO, J. S. *Social Reform and the Reformation*.
 SCHMOLLER, G. *The Mercantile System*.
 SOMBART, W. *Der moderne Kapitalismus*, Vol. I, Book II.
 SYDNEY, W. C. *England and the English in the Eighteenth Century*.
 TRAILL AND MANN. *Social England*, Vol. IV.
 UNWIN, G. *Industrial Organization in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*.
 WEBSTER, W. C. *General History of Commerce*.

XXVI. The Industrial and Scientific Revolutions and the Development of Contemporary Civilization.

1. The antique society before the Industrial Revolution.
 - A. In spite of the remarkable changes produced by the expansion of Europe and the Commercial Revolution, European society in the eighteenth century bore little resemblance to that of the present day.
 - (1) The great contribution of the Commercial Revolution was to weaken the primitive medieval order and make possible the Industrial and Scientific Revolutions which have created contemporary civilization.
 - B. Some salient characteristics of the society of the later eighteenth century—the old régime.
 - (1) Prevailing cosmic philosophy.
 - a. Essentially geocentric views.
 - (a) Man the end of creation and the center of the universe.
 - b. Mosaic theory of creation.
 - (a) Primitive chronology (creation 4004 B. C.).

- c. Static outlook; no general conception of progress.
 - (a) Persistence of eschatology and doctrine of the fall of man.
- (2) Natural and applied science.
 - a. Significant advances in mathematics and celestial mechanics and in the rudiments of the other natural sciences.
 - b. Absence of the more significant and revolutionary phases of modern science.
 - (a) Historical and economic geology.
 - (b) Physical theories of sound, heat, light and electricity with their practical applications.
 - (c) Synthetic chemistry.
 - (d) Darwinian and post-Darwinian biology.
 - c. Very little revolutionary and dynamic applied science and technology.
- (3) Status of industry.
 - a. Handicraft technique.
 - b. Gild and domestic system of control.
 - c. Personal relationship between employer and employee.
 - d. Few or no factories or factory towns.
 - (a) Life chiefly agrarian and local.
 - e. Rudimentary banking and credit.
 - f. Few problems of "modern industrialism."
- (4) Social conditions.
 - a. Stability and isolation in life of all but the wealthier few.
 - (a) Absence of contemporary methods of transportation and communication.
 - (b) Provincialism.
 - (c) Fear and suspicion of strangers.
 - (d) General ignorance and superstition of masses.
 - b. Squalor of life of peasantry and poorer townsmen.

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- c. Lack of contemporary comforts and conveniences among the rich.
- d. Relatively static nature of population.
- e. Absence of the problems of modern urban civilization.

(5) Political conditions.

- a. Prevalence of vestiges of absolutism, paternalism and despotism.
- b. Absence of democracy.
 - (a) Almost no theoretical exponents of democracy.
- c. Absence of constitutionalism and republicanism.
- d. No universal suffrage.
- e. Little real national and popular patriotism.
 - (a) Some popularization by the French Revolution and Napoleon.

(6) Progress and social reform.

- a. Little conception of progress and development.
 - (a) Existing order regarded as final.
- b. Chief problems the care of paupers and the overthrow of the vestiges of medievalism.
- c. Few of the modern problems of capital and labor or of present-day social and economic issues.

(7) Social science.

- a. Generally absent except in a deductive form.
- b. Little opportunity for a "science" of a divinely appointed order supported by:
 - (a) Divine right.
 - (b) Caste system.
 - (c) State religion.
 - (d) Doctrine of depravity of man.
 - (e) Eschatology.
- c. Lack of complicated social relations.
- d. Absence of fundamental prerequisites of social science: biology, psychology and social history.

(8) Education.

- a. Little or no free public education.
- b. Irrelevant nature of university instruction.
- c. No thought of education as a preparation for improving the environment.
- (a) Chiefly utilized, when applied, as a bulwark of the existing order.

Introductory Readings:

GIBBINS, H. D. B. *Economic and Industrial Progress of the Century*, Chaps. i, ii, vi.

HOBSON, J. A. *Evolution of Modern Capitalism*, Chap. iii.

*ROBINSON AND BEARD. *Development of Modern Europe*, Vol. I, Chap. viii.

*TURNER, E. R. *Europe, 1789-1920*, Chap. i.

2. The nature and meaning of the Industrial Revolution.

A. Revolutionary technological changes in the methods of manufacture, the modes of transportation, the facilities for the communication of information, etc.

- (1) Transition from a handicraft to a machine technique.
- (2) Application of new types of motive power to machinery and transportation facilities.
- (3) Provision of cheaper and more effective methods of manufacturing metal products.
- (4) Remarkable advances in the use of electricity for the communication of knowledge.
- (5) Collective appropriation of this information through the cheap popular newspaper.

B. Rise of the factory system as a new method of discipline and application of labor.

- (1) Passing of the gild and domestic systems and of the personal basis of industrial relations and discipline.
- (2) Factory system historically associated with the machine technique, but not identical or inseparable.

- (3) Provided a radically different type of industrial discipline.
- (4) Development of impersonal relationships in industry.
- C. General material and cultural results of the new technology and the factory system—its reaction on western civilization.
 - (1) Economic changes.
 - (2) New theory of “business enterprise.”
 - (3) Altered social conditions.
 - (4) Intellectual results.
 - (5) Political effects.

Introductory Readings:

HAYES, C. J. H. *Political and Social History of Modern Europe*, Vol. I, Chap. xviii.

OGG, F. A. *Economic Development of Modern Europe*, Chap. vii.

*ROBINSON AND BEARD. *Development of Modern Europe*, Vol. II, Chap. xviii.

SCHAPIRO, J. S. *Modern and Contemporary European History*, Chap. iii.

*TURNER, E. R. *Europe, 1789-1920*, Chap. vi.

*USHER, A. P. *Industrial History of England*, Chap. x.

3. The technological changes and innovations.

- A. Some reasons why the Industrial Revolution came first in England.
- B. The new textile machinery and processes.
 - (1) Why the textile industry was first affected.
 - (2) John Kay's “flying shuttle,” 1733.
 - (3) Spinning machinery.
 - a. The special need for improved spinning machinery.
 - b. Wyatt and Paul's spinning machines, 1738, 1758.
 - c. James Hargreaves' “spinning jenny,” 1767.
 - d. Richard Arkwright's roller “water-frame,” 1769.

- e. Samuel Crompton's "mule," 1779.
- f. Subsequent improvements in spinning machinery.
- (4) New weaving machinery.
 - a. Edward Cartwright's power loom, 1785.
 - b. Horrocks and Radcliffe improvements, 1802-1813.
 - c. The Sharp and Roberts loom, 1822.
 - d. Kenworthy and Bullough loom, 1841.
- (5) Eli Whitney and the cotton gin, 1792.
- C. The new motive power—the steam engine.
 - (1) Technical and commercial limitations and disadvantages of water power.
 - (2) The early history of the steam engine.
 - a. Hero of Alexandria, 200 B. C.
 - b. Giovanni Branca, 1629.
 - c. Edward Somerset, 1650.
 - d. Christian Huyghens, 1680.
 - e. Denys Papin, 1688.
 - f. Thomas Savery, 1702.
 - g. Thomas Newcomen, 1705.
 - (a) Improvements by Desaguliers and Smeaton.
 - (3) James Watt and his contributions, 1759 ff.
 - a. Transformation of engine from atmosphere engine into a steam engine.
 - b. Automatic governors.
 - c. Crank and shaft arrangement and adaptability to belt drive.
 - d. Financial aid from Matthew Boulton.
 - (4) Subsequent improvements in motive power.
 - a. Improvements of cylinder engine.
 - b. Introduction of the turbine engine, 1889.
 - c. Internal combustion engines.
 - (a) Huyghen's anticipation of this type of engine.
 - (b) Gas and gasoline engines.
 - aa. Otto and Langen engine, 1867.

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- (c) The Diesel engine, 1902 ff.
- d. Development in knowledge and application of electricity.
 - (a) The scientific readaptation of water power.
- D. The revolution in the iron and steel industries.
 - (1) Increased demand for iron and steel.
 - (2) The fuel problem.
 - a. Expensive nature of use of charcoal.
 - b. Dud Dudley (1622 ff.) and Abraham Darby (1735) introduce coal and coke as fuel for reduction of iron ore.
 - c. John Smeaton's steam blast furnace, 1760.
 - d. Application of steam engine for pumping water from mines.
 - e. Humphrey Davy's safety lamp, 1815.
 - f. Modern application of the machine technique to coal mining.
 - (3) Peter Onions and Henry Cort devise the reverberatory furnace and the "puddling" process for removing impurities from iron and manufacturing malleable iron, 1783-1784.
 - a. Improvements by Joseph Hall, 1830, and Henry Bessemer.
 - b. Purnell and Cort establish rolling mills, 1785 ff.
 - (4) New processes in the manufacture of steel.
 - a. Crude methods before 1840.
 - b. William Kelley's experiments at Eddyville, Kentucky, 1846.
 - c. Henry Bessemer's process for manufacturing steel, 1856.
 - d. The Siemens-Martin or "open-hearth" process, 1864.
 - e. P. C. Gilchrist and Sidney Thomas devise the basic limestone lining for removing phosphorus from iron ore, 1878.

- (a) Great historical significance of this invention, especially for the German empire.
- f. Subsequent improvements in processes of steel-making.
- (5) Introduction of concrete into building operations and its possibilities.
- (6) Progress of engineering with its improved technique for testing materials and for utilizing them in the various fields of construction.

E. Improvements in transportation methods.

- (1) Road building.
 - a. Condition of English highways at the Restoration.
 - b. Turnpike acts, 1663 ff.
 - c. Tramways, 1760 ff.
 - d. Thomas Telford (1757-1834) and John Macadam (1756-1836) introduce modern methods of road construction.
 - e. Recent introduction of asphalt and concrete roads.
- (2) Canal building.
 - a. The Duke of Bridgewater, James Brindley and the development of English canals, 1759 ff.
- (3) Railroads.
 - a. Preliminary and antecedent tramways.
 - b. Richard Trevithick, William Hedley and George Stephenson adapt the steam engine to service as a locomotive.
 - c. Opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railroad, 1825.
 - d. The Liverpool and Manchester line, 1830.
 - (a) The "Rocket."
 - e. American contributions to the technology of the railroad.
 - f. Electric traction.

- (4) Development of automobile trucking following the improvement of highways and the invention of the internal-combustion engine.
- (5) Steamships.
 - a. Papin's experiments, 1707.
 - b. John Fitch and William Symington both successfully apply steam to navigation in 1788.
 - c. Robert Fulton's *Clermont*, 1807.
 - (a) Fulton's significance in the history of steam navigation.
 - d. Subsequent improvements.
 - (a) The application of the screw propellor.
 - aa. Work of Fitch, Stevens, Ericsson, F. P. Smith.
 - bb. Ericsson's model adopted, 1837-1839.
 - (b) New material for constructing steam vessels.
 - aa. Wilkinson's iron scows, 1787.
 - bb. English introduction of iron boats, 1840 ff.
 - cc. Steel boats, 1880 ff.
 - (c) Increase in size and speed of vessels.
 - (d) Standardization of parts in building.
 - (e) Specialization of types of boats according to service required.
 - e. Organization of ocean traffic.
 - (a) Liners and tramp steamers.
- (6) Airplane service.

F. New devices for the transmission of knowledge and information.

- (1) Progress in utilization of electricity since 1800.
- (2) Wheatstone and Morse invent the telegraph, 1837.
 - a. First practical application by Morse, 1844.
- (3) Cyrus W. Field lays first Atlantic cable, 1866.
- (4) Alexander Graham Bell and the telephone, 1876.
- (5) Marconi and the wireless telegraph, 1895 ff.

(6) De Forest, Colpitts and the wireless telephone, 1909 ff.

G. Social appropriation of this information.

(1) Improved and cheaper methods of printing.

a. The cylinder press, 1812.

b. Remarkable improvement in printing presses.

c. Improved typesetting machinery.

(2) News-gathering agencies.

a. Associated Press, etc.

(a) Social and economic obstacles to technical efficiency.

(3) The cheap popular daily newspaper.

(4) Rowland Hill (1840) and the improvement of the postal systems.

a. Progress of cheaper postal service.

H. Improved methods of illumination.

(1) Long persistence of the candle.

(2) Use of sperm or whale oil.

(3) Introduction of kerosene, 1865 ff.

(4) The gas light, 1792 ff.

a. C. A. von Welsbach.

(5) Electric arc light, 1858 ff.

(6) Incandescent lamp, 1878 ff.

(7) Social and industrial significance of the improved illuminants.

I. Modern synthetic and economic chemistry.

(1) Liebig, Wöhler and the benzoic compounds, 1832.

(2) Kekulé's theory of valency the key to the structure of organic compounds.

(3) Emil Fischer's application to economic chemistry.

(4) Utilization of by-products and substitutes.

(5) Astonishing degree to which modern civilization depends upon applied chemistry.

(6) Agricultural chemistry.

J. The modern petroleum industry.

- (1) Knowledge and use of petroleum in oriental and classical antiquity.
- (2) Pre-industrial uses of petroleum.
 - a. "Kier's Oil."
- (3) E. L. Drake and successful oil wells, 1859 ff.
- (4) Development of processes of refining and transportation.
- (5) Increased importance of petroleum since the advent of the internal-combustion engine.
- (6) Use of petroleum for fuel.
- (7) Diverse uses of petroleum and by-products.
- (8) Reasons for regarding the present era as the "oil age."

K. Rubber in modern industry and transportation.

- (1) Discovery of raw rubber.
 - a. Origin of term "India rubber."
- (2) Gradual development of processes of preparing rubber for commercial use.
 - a. Priestly, Peal, Nadier, Hancock, McIntosh.
 - b. Hayward and Goodyear.
 - (a) The process of vulcanization.
- (3) Candee, Goodrich and the development of the rubber industry for clothing and footwear.
- (4) Thompson, Dunlop and the invention of the pneumatic tire.
- (5) Great expansion of the rubber industry since the appearance of the bicycle and the automobile.

L. The spirit of invention.

- (1) Dynamic character of modern civilization.
- (2) Denial of repetition.
- (3) Alteration of the nature of inventions with the progress of technology.
 - a. Limitations chiefly pecuniary.

Introductory Readings:

*CANTRILL, T. C. *Coal Mining*, Chaps. i, v-x.

COCHRANE, C. H. *Modern Industrial Progress*.

Encyclopedia Americana (1918-1920 ed.), articles, "Spinning,"

"Loom," "Steam," "Steam Engine," "Turbine," "Internal-Combustion Engine," "Iron, Manufacture of," "Iron and Steel Industry in the United States," "Steel, Evolution of Steel-making Processes," "Electrical Manufacturing Industry," "Electricity, Its History and Progress," "Telegraphy," "Telegraphy, Wireless," "The Telephone," "Telephony, Wireless," "Railway Engineering and Construction," "Steam Vessels," "Traction, Electric," "Printing," "Printing Presses," "Composing Machines," "Newspaper," "Newspapers, American," "Chemical Industry," "Chemistry, Progress of," "Gas Illumination," "Electric Lighting," "Petroleum," "Rubber."

GIBBINS, H. *D. B. Industry in England*, Chap. xxi.

GIBBINS, H. *D. B. Economic and Industrial Progress of the Century*, Chaps. iii, v, liii-lv, lx-lxii.

JEVONS, H. S. *The British Coal Trade*.

MARSHALL, L. C. *Readings in Industrial Society*, pp. 417-469.

*MARVIN, F. S. *Century of Hope*, Chaps. v, x.

*SLOSSON, E. E. *Creative Chemistry*.

*THURSTON, R. H. *History of the Steam Engine*, Chaps. i-vi.

*USHER, A. P. *Industrial History of England*, Chaps. xii-xiv, xvii.

WILLIAMS, J. B. *A Guide to Some Aspects of English Social History, 1750-1850*.

WILLSON, B. *The Story of Rapid Transit*.

Suggested Readings:

✓ BAINES, E. *History of the Cotton Manufacture*.

BROWN, H. *Rubber, Its Sources, Cultivation and Preparation*.

BRYN, E. W. *The Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century*.

CHAPMAN, S. J. *The Lancashire Cotton Industry*.

CLAPHAM, J. H. *The Woolen and Worsted Industry*.

FRY, H. *History of North Atlantic Steam Navigation*.

GALLOWAY, R. L. *History of Coal Mining in Great Britain*.

HENDRICK, E. *Chemistry in Business and Industry*.

HUGHES, H. W. *Practical Coal Mining*.

JEANS, W. T. *The Creators of the Age of Steel*.

JOHNSON AND HUEBNER. *Principles of Ocean Transportation*.

KIRKALDY AND EVANS. *The History and Economics of Transport*.

MANTOUX, P. *La Révolution industrielle au xviii^e siècle*.

PRATT, E. A. *A History of Inland Transport and Communication in England*.
SEWARD, A. C. *Science and the Nation*.
SMILES, S. *Industrial Biography*.
WILSON, F. H. *Coal, Its Origin, Method of Mining and Preparation for the Market*.

4. The factory system.
 - A. Stages in the organization of industry.
 - B. Sporadic application of factory system before the appearance of the machine technique.
 - (1) Defects of the domestic system.
 - C. Nature of the factory system.
 - (1) Assembling of a large number of workmen in one establishment.
 - (2) Greater opportunity for the control, supervision and discipline of labor.
 - (3) The code of discipline and the regimentation of labor.
 - (4) Tendency toward division of labor and specialization of processes.
 - D. The machine technique and the development of the modern factory.
 - E. Arkwright's system of factory discipline.
 - (1) Its historic importance.
 - F. Condition of labor in the new factories.
 - (1) Increased employment of women and children.
 - a. Pauper apprentices.
 - (2) General conditions in the factories.
 - a. Economic.
 - b. Moral.
 - c. Hygienic.
 - G. Competition of handicraft workers with the factory system.

Introductory Readings:

BLAND, BROWN AND TAWNEY. *Select Documents in English Economic History*, pp. 545-643.
BULLOCK, C. J. *Selected Readings in Economics*, pp. 114-124.

**Encyclopedia Americana* (1918-1920 edition), articles, "Factory System," "Factory Management."

GIBBINS, H. D. B. *Economic and Industrial Progress of the Century*, Chaps. xxxix-xliv, lxiii.

*HAMMOND, J. L., AND B. *The Town Labourer*, Chaps. i, ii, viii, ix.

*HUTCHINS AND HARRISON. *History of Factory Legislation*, pp. 1-42.

*USHER, A. P. *Industrial History of England*, Chap. xiv.

WEBB, S. AND B. *History of Trade Unionism*, pp. 24-101.

WRIGHT, C. D. *The Industrial Evolution of the United States*.

Suggested Readings:

CLARKE, A. *The Effects of the Factory System*.

COOKE-TAYLOR, R. W. *The Modern Factory System*.

ENGEL, F. *The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844*.

HAMMOND, J. L., AND B. *The Skilled Labourer*.

URE, A. *The Philosophy of Manufactures*.

WALLAS, G. *The Life of Francis Place*.

5. General reaction of the new technology and the factory system on civilization.

A. Industrial expansion.

- (1) Increased production.
- (2) Stimulation of commerce.
- (3) Search for wider markets.

B. Application of capital on a large scale.

- (1) Sharp differentiation between capital and labor.
- (2) Rise of a real capitalist class and an industrial proletariat.
- (3) General dependence of labor on capital.
- (4) Servile status of the laboring class.

C. Evolution of elaborate commercial technique to meet the new industrial demands.

- (1) Improved banking and credit institutions.
- (2) Corporate form of industrial organization.
- (3) Tendencies toward combination and monopoly.
- (4) The "theory of business enterprise" and price economics.

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- a. The bookkeeping economy.
- b. Profit orientation of industrial enterprise.
- c. Wasteful, oppressive and dangerous nature of this attitude toward production and marketing.

(5) Gradual acceptance of the employers' non-social attitude by the employees.

D. Trade policies.

- (1) Attack on mercantilism and evolution of free trade.
 - a. General lowering of customs duties, 1820–1870.
- (2) The return to protection after 1879.
 - a. England holds out against this tendency until 1914.
- (3) Relation of protectionism to national rivalry.
 - a. The European system of discriminatory and differential tariffs.
- (4) The tariff and the "vested interests."

E. Changed social conditions.

- (1) Rise of factory towns and the development of urban civilization.
 - a. Emergence of urban social problems.
 - b. Lack of hygiene and sanitation in the new factory towns.
 - c. The development of public hygiene.
 - d. Plans for urban social reform and reconstruction.
 - (a) Municipal socialism.
 - (b) The town-planning program of Patrick Geddes.
- (2) Population changes.
 - a. Shift of population from country to town.
 - b. Net gains in population.
 - (a) Explanations.
 - c. International migration.

F. Psychological results.

- (1) Destruction of the medieval orientation and outlook.
- (2) Increased range of information of the laborer.
- (3) Greater range of stimuli in modern civilization.
- (4) Increase of nervous strain and greater difficulty in adaptation and adjustment.
- (5) Cultural and psychic standardization in terms of the machine technology.
- (6) Decrease of laborer's interest in work and greater psychic burden of industrial processes.

G. Political alterations and developments.

- (1) Common economic basis of the chief political innovations and tendencies in contemporary history.
 - a. Dependence of democracy, nationalism and imperialism upon the Industrial Revolution.
- (2) Growth of constitutionalism and democracy.
 - a. Triumph of the middle class.
 - (a) Dominance of the *bourgeoisie* in contemporary western society.
 - b. Development of constitutionalism and republicanism since 1775.
 - c. Rise of the proletariat as a factor in modern politics.
 - (a) Struggle for universal suffrage.
 - (b) *Bourgeois* frustration of popular rule.
 - aa. Plutocracy.
 - (aa) Chief causes of the "defects of modern democracy."
 - d. Futility of political liberty without economic democracy.
 - e. The problem of reconciling majority rule with the necessary leadership of the capable minority.
 - (3) The national-state system.
 - a. Anticipations of nationalism before the modern era.

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- b. Early modern dynastic nationalism.
- c. The American and the French Revolutions.
 - (a) The popularization of national sentiment.
- d. The Industrial Revolution and nationalism.
 - (a) The material basis for permanent and continued national cultural unity.
 - (b) The nationalization of herd instinct and of primitive localism and provincialism.
- e. Nationalism in contemporary political history.
 - (a) Unification of the United States, Germany and Italy.
 - (b) Independence of small national states.
 - (c) Aspirations and struggles of repressed nations.
- f. Factors in the contemporary nationalistic complex.
 - (a) Intellectual.
 - (b) Cultural.
 - (c) Political.
 - (d) Economic.
- g. The progress of internationalism.

(4) National imperialism.

- a. Early dynastic colonial expansion, 1500-1785.
- b. Reaction against colonialism, 1800-1870.
 - (a) Economic and political basis.
 - (b) Cobdenism, free trade, commercialism and "the cosmopolitan dream."
- c. Rise of modern national imperialism since 1870.
 - (a) Economic, political, religious and cultural causes.
 - (b) Methods of modern colonial expansion.
 - (c) General results of the Europeanization of the world.

(5) Capitalism, nationalism, imperialism and the World War.

- a. How the related complex of influences served to make war well-nigh inevitable, given the existing state of international relations and diplomatic methods.

Introductory Readings:

ASHLEY, W. J. *The Economic Organization of England*, Chap. viii.

BECKER, C. *The United States: an Experiment in Democracy*.

BRYCE, VISCOUNT JAMES. *Modern Democracies*.

BURGESS, E. W. *The Function of Socialization in Social Evolution*, Chap. x.

ELLWOOD, C. A. *Sociology and Modern Social Problems*, Chaps. ix, x, xii, xiii.

**Encyclopedia Americana*, articles, "Democracy, History of," "Democracy," "Nationalism, the Historical Development of," "World Politics and the Expansion of European Civilization."

*HAMILTON, W. H. "The Price System and Social Policy," in *Journal of Political Economy*, January, 1918.

HOBSON, J. A. *The Evolution of Modern Capitalism*.

*HOBSON, J. A. "Why the War Came as a Surprise," in *Political Science Quarterly*, September, 1920.

*MACGREGOR, D. H. *The Evolution of Industry*, Chaps. i-iii, viii, ix.

*MARSHALL, L. *Readings in Industrial Society*, pp. 451-469, 569-633, 782-823.

MARVIN, F. S. *The Century of Hope*, Chaps. ii, vii, xi-xiii.

✓ MUIR, R. *The Expansion of Europe*, Chaps. vi-x.

OGG, F. A. *Economic Development of Modern Europe*, Chaps. xii-xvi.

✓ *ROBINSON AND BEARD. *Development of Modern Europe*, Chap. xxxi.

ROSE, J. H. *Nationality in Modern History*, Chaps. v-x.

SLATER, G. *The Making of Modern England*.

TAUSSIG, F. W. *Inventors and Money Makers*.

TAWNEY, R. H. *The Acquisitive Society*.

✓ *TURNER, E. R. *Europe, 1789-1920*, Part II, Chaps. xiv, xv.

USHER, A. P. *Industrial History of England*, Chaps. xix, xx.

VEBLEN, T. *The Engineers and the Price System*.

*VEBLEN, T. *Theory of Business Enterprise*, Chaps. i, ii, ix.

*WALLAS, G. *The Great Society*, Chaps. i, ii.

*WELLS, H. G. *Outline of History*, Vol. II, Chap. xxxix.

*WOOLF, L. *Empire and Commerce in Africa*, Part I.

Suggested Readings:

BRIGGS, M. *Economic History of England.*
 BÜCHER, C. *Industrial Evolution*, Chap. x.
 CUNNINGHAM, W. *The Progress of Capitalism in England.*
 EDIE, L. D. *Current Social and Industrial Forces.*
 HAMILTON, W. H. *Current Economic Problems.*
 HOBSON, J. A. *Imperialism.*
 LIPPmann, W. *The Stakes of Diplomacy.*
 MACDONALD, A. *Trade, Politics and Christianity.*
 MAROT, H. *The Creative Impulse in Industry.*
 MITCHELL, W. C. *Business Cycles.*
 OGG, F. A. *Social Progress in Contemporary Europe.*
 TEAD, O. *Instincts in Industry.*
 TUBERVILLE AND HOWE. *Great Britain in the Latest Age.*
 VEBLEN, T. *The Nature of Peace and the Terms of Its Perpetuation.*
 VEBLEN, T. *The Vested Interests.*
 WEBER, A. F. *The Growth of Cities.*
 WEYL, W. *The New Democracy.*

6. Extension of the Industrial Revolution from England to the other modern states.

A. General nature of this process.

- (1) Attempt of England to 1825 to maintain an embargo on the new industrial devices.
- (2) In most countries the Industrial Revolution was introduced *en bloc* from England and therefore came much more rapidly than in England.
 - a. Germany made much the same changes from 1870 to 1885 that England made from 1750 to 1850.
 - (a) Cultural significance of this.
- (3) In the later stages of the Industrial Revolution the new devices were not introduced from England alone, but from other industrial centers.
 - a. This the situation in Russia, 1890 ff.

B. France and the Industrial Revolution.

- (1) Importance of Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods in preparing the way.

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- (2) Introduction of the new mechanical methods in France.
 - a. Slow progress of machinery.
 - (a) French products not well adapted to mechanical methods.
 - (b) Persistence of agriculture in France.
 - b. Development of the French textile industry.
 - c. Iron and steel industry.
 - (a) Relative paucity of natural resources.
- (3) Industry under the Third Republic.
 - a. Loss of textiles and iron ore with cession of Alsace-Lorraine.
 - b. Prevalence of small-scale industrial enterprise.
- (4) Improvement of the French transportation system.
- (5) Condition of labor in modern France.

C. The Industrial Revolution in Germany.

- (1) Backward nature of German industry in the middle of the nineteenth century.
 - a. Causes of this situation.
- (2) The causes of German industrial expansion after 1870.
 - a. Political.
 - b. Economic.
- (3) The nature of the Industrial Revolution in Germany.
 - a. Veblen's interpretation. ✓
- (4) Characteristics of the new industrial order in Germany.
 - a. Leading industries.
 - b. Forms of industrial organization.
- (5) Politics and industry in the German empire.
- (6) Changes in methods of transportation.
 - a. The experiment with state-owned railways.
- (7) German commercial development.
 - a. Relation to German imperialism.
- (8) Labor in Germany.
 - a. Development of paternalistic state socialism.

D. The economic progress of Russia.

- (1) Primitive nature of Russian industry to 1890.
- (2) The "emancipation" of the serfs.
- (3) Count Witte and the introduction of the new industrial technology, 1890 ff.
 - a. Slow progress of the new industrialism.
- (4) Growth of Russian transportation facilities.
- (5) The relation of Russia's economic development to her present political condition.

E. Economic progress in other European states.

- (1) Italy.
- (2) Austria-Hungary.
- (3) Switzerland.
- (4) Spain.
- (5) The Balkans.
- (6) Holland.
- (7) Belgium.
- (8) Scandinavian countries.

F. The Industrial Revolution in the United States.

- (1) Introduction of the new cotton industry by Samuel Slater *et al.* in New England, 1789 ff.
- (2) Settlement of the west and the development of transportation facilities.
- (3) The Civil War, the introduction of mechanical methods in the woolen industry and the boot and shoe industry, and the beginning of the iron and steel industry.
- (4) Great development of industry since 1880.
- (5) Tendencies toward combination and monopoly.
- (6) Freedom of American industry from legal and proletarian restraint.

G. The Industrial Revolution in the Orient.

- (1) Japanese adoption of the new technology as a defensive mechanism.
- (2) Influence of Occidental capitalism on China and India.
- (3) The development of Australasian industry.

H. Major economic results of the World War.

Introductory Readings:

- *BOGART, E. L. *Economic History of the United States*, Chaps. xi–xv, xxvii–xxix.
- *CLAPHAM, J. H. *The Economic Development of France and Germany, 1815–1914*.
- DAWSON, W. H. *Industrial Germany*.
- *GIBBINS, H. D. B. *Economic and Industrial Progress of the Century*, Chaps. xxvi–xxxviii, lv.
- *HAYES, C. J. H. *Political and Social History of Modern Europe*, Vol. II, pp. 552–554, 571, 572, 579–583, 592–596, 647–650, 670–675.
- HELFERICH, K. *Germany's Economic Progress and National Wealth, 1888–1913*.
- HOWARD, E. D. *Recent Industrial Progress of Germany*.
- *MCVEY, F. L. *Modern Industrialism*.
- *OGG, F. A. *Economic Development of Modern Europe*, Chaps. x, xi, xv.
- VEBLEN, T. *Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution*.

Suggested Readings:

- DAWSON, W. H. *Evolution of Modern Germany*.
- LATOURETTE, K. *The Development of Japan*.
- MARSHALL, A. *Industry and Trade*.
- MAVOR, J. *An Economic History of Russia*.
- NORTHCOTT, C. H. *Australian Social Development*.

XXVII. Social Reform Programs and Movements.

1. Nature and implications of the problem of social reform.
 - A. Some phases of the problem of social reform.
 - (1) An attempt to bring the distributive system up on a level of modernity with the productive system.
 - (2) To make efficiency and service rather than profit alone the aim of productive enterprise.
 - (3) To eliminate the maladjustment between economic and other social institutions.
 - (4) To devise a social system which will develop the potential capacity and talent of the population.
 - B. Some implications of any program of social reform.

(1) The present order cannot be assumed as permanent, final or perfect.

(2) Progress is a reality capable of achievement.

(3) Progress may be attained by conscious effort.

C. Difficulties in social reform.

(1) The ramification of the defensive system of the "vested interests."

(2) Resistive power of the herd instinct.

(3) The intolerance and impatience of the reformer.

a. His "promiscuous and comprehensive depravity" as interpreted by the conservative.

Introductory Readings:

*Article "Social Reform Programs and Movements" in *Encyclopedia Americana*.

*RUSSELL, B. *Proposed Roads to Freedom*, Introduction.

SCHAPIRO, J. S. *Modern and Contemporary European History*, Chap. xxiv.

TROTTER, W. *Instincts of the Herd in Peace and War*.

2. Economic liberalism and the advocacy of *laissez-faire*.

A. The sources of this doctrine.

(1) Newtonian celestial mechanics.

(2) Deistic social science and cosmology.

(3) Rise of middle class and expansion of commerce.

B. Revolutionary nature of this position when first advanced.

(1) An attack upon mercantilism and current economic and social doctrine.

(2) This view the great bulwark of present-day conservatism.

C. Leading contributors to this doctrine.

(1) The French Physiocrats.

(2) English classical economists.

a. Adam Smith (1723-1790).

b. T. R. Malthus, David Ricardo, James Mill, J. R. McCulloch, W. N. Senior, J. S. Mill.

(3) French adherents

a. J. B. Say and Frédéric Bastiat.

(4) German followers.
 a. J. H. von Thünen and K. H. Rau.

3. Philosophical radicalism and utilitarianism.

A. The political, legal and social supplement of economic liberalism.

B. The utilitarian philosophy.

C. Representative members of this group.

(1) Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) the leader.
 (2) Godwin, Cobbett, Place, Hume, Roebuck, Grote, Austin.
 (3) Dumont and his followers on the Continent.

Introductory Readings:

*BRAILSFORD, H. N. *Shelley, Godwin and Their Circle*, Chaps. i-v.

*DAVIDSON, W. L. *Political Thought in England from Bentham to John Stuart Mill*.

*FETTER, F. A. "Price Economics versus Welfare Economics," in *American Economic Review*, 1920.

*HANEY, L. H. *A History of Economic Thought*, Chaps. ix, x-xii, xiv, xvii, xxii.

Suggested Readings:

ALBEE, E. *A History of English Utilitarianism*.

BONAR, J. *Philosophy and Political Economy*, Book III.

DUNNING, W. A. *Political Theories from Rousseau to Spencer*, Chaps. ii, vi.

GIDE AND RIST. *History of Economic Doctrines*, Books I, III.

HALÉVY, E. *La Formation du radicalisme philosophique*.

INGRAM, J. K. *History of Political Economy*, Chap. v.

KENT, C. B. R. *The English Radicals*.

STEPHEN, L. *The English Utilitarians*.

WALLAS, G. *The Life of Francis Place*.

4. Early critics of economic liberalism and utilitarianism.

A. The forerunners of social economics.

(1) Lord Lauderdale, John Rae and J. C. L. de Sismondi.

B. The nationalistic economists.

(1) A. H. Müller, F. List and H. C. Carey.

C. The early historical school of economists.

- (1) Richard Jones, Bruno Hildebrand, Wilhelm Roscher and Karl Knies.

D. Political opposition and humanitarian reform.

- (1) Nature and causes of "Tory Socialism."

- (2) The English reformers.

- a. Earl of Shaftesbury, M. T. Sadler, Richard Oastler.

- b. Support of enlightened manufacturers.

- (a) John Fielden.

- c. English factory legislation.

- (3) Bismarck and state socialism.

E. Early Christian socialism.

- (1) The French Catholic group.

- a. F. R. de Chateaubriand, L. G. A. de Bonald, J. de Maistre, A. F. Ozanam, A. de Lamartine, R. de Lamennais, Joseph Buchez.

- (2) The English "Broad Church" group.

- a. J. F. D. Maurice, Charles Kingsley, Thomas Hughes, J. M. F. Ludlow.

- (3) Other phases of English ecclesiastical social reform.

- a. The High Church, the Quakers and the Dissenters.

- (4) W. E. Channing and American Unitarianism.

F. The æsthetic revolt against materialism and misery.

- (1) Leading literary critics of the new industrialism and its system of economics.

- a. Coleridge, Southey, Carlyle, Dickens, Charles Reade, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, William Morris, R. W. Emerson, George Sand, Leo Tolstoy.

G. Utopian socialism and the proposal to reconstruct the social and economic environment.

- (1) Henri de Saint-Simon, F. M. C. Fourier, Etienne Cabet, Robert Owen, recent Utopians.

H. Transitional or revolutionary socialism.

- (1) The Ricardian socialists.

- a. William Thompson, John Gray, Thomas Hodgskin, John Francis Bray.
- (2) The French group.
 - a. Louis Blanc and Proudhon.
- (3) The Germans.
 - a. Wilhelm Weitling and Ferdinand Lasalle.

Introductory Readings:

- *BARKER, E. *Political Thought in England from Spencer to the Present Day*, Chap. vii.
- BEER, M. *History of English Socialism*, Vol. I.
- *DUNNING, W. A. *Political Theories from Rousseau to Spencer*, Chap. ix.
- *ELY, R. T. *French and German Socialism*, Chaps. i-vii, xii.
- *GIBBINS, H. D. B. *The English Social Reformers*, Chaps. iv-vi.
- *HANEY, L. H. *History of Economic Thought*, Chaps. xiii, xviii-xx, xxi, xxiv, xxv.
- HILLQUIT, M. *History of Socialism in the United States* (5th ed.), pp. 1-150.
- KIRKUP, T. *History of Socialism*, Chaps. ii-v.
- MARRIOTT, J. A. R. *The French Revolution of 1848 in Its Economic Aspect*, Vol. I, Editor's Introduction.
- OGG, F. A. *Economic Development of Modern Europe*, Chaps. xvii, xviii, xxi.
- *SELIGMAN, E. R. A. "Owen and the Christian Socialists," in *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. I.

Suggested Readings:

- CLARK, F. C. "A Neglected Socialist," in *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. V (1895), p. 718 ff.
- GIDE AND RIST. *History of Economic Doctrines*, Book II.
- HUTCHINS AND HARRISON. *History of Factory Legislation*.
- INGRAM, J. K. *History of Political Economy*, Chap. vi.
- LASKI, H. J. *Authority in the Modern State*.
- LOWENTHAL, E. *The Ricardian Socialists*.
- MENGER, A. *The Right to the Whole Produce of Labor*.
- MIXTER, C. W. *Rae's Sociological Theory of Capital*.
- RAVEN, C. E. *Christian Socialism*.

5. Rise of present-day social theories and reform programs.
 - A. Some phases of the transition.
 - (1) Historical background.
 - (2) The German philosophy of the state.
 - (3) Rise of scientific sociology.
 - B. Types of modern socialism.
 - (1) Marxian socialism.
 - a. The doctrine.
 - b. Political organization and tactics.
 - (2) Revisionist socialism.
 - a. Sidney Webb and the English Fabians.
 - b. Edouard Bernstein and the progress of revisionism on the Continent.
 - c. Effect of revisionism upon socialistic politics.
 - (3) State socialism.
 - a. The theoretical exponents of state socialism.
 - (a) German historical economists and socialists of the chair.
 - (b) Rodbertus, Dupont-White, Webb.
 - b. Paternalistic.
 - (a) Bismarck and Prussian socialism.
 - c. Democratic.
 - (a) Recent English state socialism.
 - (b) Democratic state socialism in other European states and Australasia.
 - (4) Recent Christian socialism.
 - a. Catholic socialism.
 - (a) Ketteler and the German group.
 - (b) Le Play and regionalism.
 - (c) French tendencies toward gild socialism.
 - b. Protestant socialism.
 - (a) European.
 - (b) American.
 - (5) Gild socialism.
 - a. Its antecedents.
 - b. Its synthetic nature.
 - c. Leading exponents.
 - (a) G. D. H. Cole and his English associates.

- C. Philosophical anarchism.
 - (1) Early anarchists.
 - a. William Godwin, Proudhon, Max Stirner.
 - (2) Bakunin and Kropotkin.
 - (3) Common fallacy of identifying anarchism and socialism.
- D. Trade-unionism.
 - (1) Origins and progress.
 - (2) Methods and aims.
 - a. Great diversity of aims, methods and organization in modern unionism.
 - (3) Tendency to merge with politics and broader movements of social reconstruction.
- E. Syndicalism and the radical labor movement.
 - (1) The program of syndicalism.
 - (2) Its methods.
 - (3) Its founders and exponents.
- F. Henry George and the attack upon the abuses of landed property.
 - (1) The single-tax program.
- G. Bourgeois programs designed to offset or check more radical reform proposals.
- H. The World War and social reconstruction.
 - (1) Concessions of the plutocracy to the proletariat during the military crisis.
 - (2) Attempts of "vested interests" to regain their pre-war position of ascendancy.
- 6. Conservatism and progressivism in the light of social history.

Introductory Readings:

- COLE, G. D. H. *The World of Labor.*
- *COLE, G. D. H. *Guild Socialism.*
- *KIRKUP, T. *History of Socialism* (1913 ed.), Chaps. vii-xv.
- *LEVINE, L. *Syndicalism in France.*
- OCC, F. A. *Economic Development of Modern Europe*, Parts III, IV.
- *ORTH, S. P. *Socialism and Democracy in Europe*, Chaps. iv-ix.
- *ROBINSON, J. H. *The New History*, Chap. viii.

*RUSSELL, B. *Proposed Roads to Freedom*, Part I.
ZENKER, E. V. *Anarchism*.

Suggested Readings:

BARNES, H. E. *Sociology and Political Theory*.
BERNSTEIN, E. *Evolutionary Socialism*.
BRISSENDEN, P. F. *The I. W. W.: A Study in American Syndicalism*.
BRISTOL, L. M. *Social Adaptation*.
CHAFEE, Z. *Freedom of Speech*.
COLE, G. D. H. *Social Theory*.
COLE, G. D. H. *Self-Government in Industry*.
COMMONS, J. R., et al. *History of Labour in the United States*.
DAWSON, W. H. *Bismarck and State Socialism*.
ELTZBACHER, P. *Anarchism*.
GEORGE, H. *Progress and Poverty*.
HAYES, C. J. H. *British Social Politics*.
HILLQUIT, M. *History of Socialism in the United States*.
HOBSON, J. A. *The Problems of a New World*.
HOBSON, J. A. *Work and Wealth*.
HOXIE, R. F. *Trade Unionism in the United States*.
MOON, P. T. *The Labor Problem and the Catholic Social Movement in France*.
NITTI, F. S. *Catholic Socialism*.
PEASE, E. *A History of the Fabian Society*.
PEASE, M. *Jean Jaurès*.
PLATER, C. D. *Catholic Social Work in Germany*.
RAUSCHENBUSCH, W. *Christianizing the Social Order*.
SOMBART, W. *Socialism and the Socialist Movement*.
WALLAS, G. *Our Social Heritage*.
WEBB, S. AND B. *History of Trade Unionism*.
WEBB, S. AND B. *Industrial Democracy*.